POLICE REPORTS

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING THE

PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR THE YEAR 1891.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1892.

[Price—Rs. 1-2-0.]

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.
CLASS

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

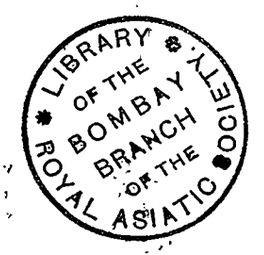
on 01 February, 2020

POLICE REPORTS

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING THE



PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR THE YEAR 1891.

9-2a

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.
1892.

No. 4391 of 1892.

From

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN HUMFREY,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency;

To

W. LEE-WARNER, Esquire, M.A., C.S.I.,
Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department,
Bombay.

Poona, 18th June 1892.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Police of the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind, for the year 1891, together with the usual statements.

2. Under the authority of paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 6192, dated 20th November 1891, Judicial Department, on last year's report, a new class headed "House-breaking with intent to commit theft" has been inserted this year between "Robberies" and "Thefts" in Supplementary Statement No. I. By reason of this introduction, a comparison between theft cases of 1890 with those of 1891 is rendered somewhat difficult, and, consequently, the comparison has been made inclusive of cases under the new head.

3. The following table gives in detail the comparative amount of actual crime for 1889, 1890 and 1891 under each class and heading for each division and the Presidency as a whole. The figures are all taken from Supplementary Statement No. I and according to the same process as adopted in 1890 by the addition of columns 6 to 14:—

Offences.	Sind.			Northern Division.			Central Division.			Southern Division.			Total.		
	Columns 3—5+13.	Columns 6+14.		Columns 3—5+13.	Columns 6+14.		Columns 3—5+13.	Columns 6+14.		Columns 3—5+13.	Columns 6+14.		Columns 3—5+13.	Columns 6+14.	
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Murders	42	48	52	42	58	39	63	59	53	58	50	64	205	215	208
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	22	31	20	51	40	54	25	19	19	16	11	14	114	91	107
Dacoities	11	1	2	29	22	25	75	62	52	8	12	18	123	97	97
Robberies	44	51	48	98	56	67	123	176	143	31	50	38	296	333	296
House-breaking with intent to commit theft	...	...	904	...	...	775	...	...	1,005	...	...	572	...	...	3,256
Thefts including cattle thefts ...	4,414	4,106	2,979	3,477	2,794	1,974	3,812	3,462	2,024	1,448	1,722	1,360	13,151	12,084	8,337
Receiving stolen property ...	218	234	194	262	234	203	127	132	146	74	68	57	681	668	600
Abetments	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Class I	179	182	238	124	32	108	157	128	170	54	123	119	514	515	635
Do. II	356	369	281	600	505	482	496	387	399	307	336	319	1,759	1,597	1,581
Do. III	1,138	1,027	1,162	1,443	1,055	1,013	1,603	971	1,362	481	569	594	4,665	3,622	4,131
Do IV	18	12	31	41	31	49	129	95	93	47	46	44	235	184	217
Do. V	4,389	4,125	3,569	3,012	2,530	2,389	3,619	3,921	2,883	1,652	1,981	1,978	12,672	12,557	10,819
Total, Indian Penal Code cases ...	6,080	5,715	5,384	5,220	4,203	4,041	6,004	5,502	4,907	2,541	3,055	3,054	19,845	18,475	17,386
Class VI	2,317	1,891	1,950	3,457	2,862	2,028	2,752	1,566	1,439	1,093	1,288	1,082	9,619	7,607	6,499
Grand Total ...	8,397	7,606	7,334	8,677	7,065	6,069	8,756	7,068	6,346	3,634	4,343	4,136	29,464	26,082	23,885

A glance at the statement will show that the year shows a decrease in actual crime from 26,082 in 1890 to 23,885. Compared with 1888 the decrease

shows a difference by no less than 8,734. Murders have gone down from 215 to 208, while attempts at murder and culpable homicide cases have risen from 91 to 107; if these crimes be added together, the difference will be an increase of 9 in crimes of violence. Dacoities stand at 97 the same as in 1890. In Sind and in the Northern and Southern Divisions, the number of dacoities has increased by 1, 3 and 6, respectively. The Central Division, although showing a decrease of 10, still in respect of the number committed far exceeds the other divisions. Out of the 97 dacoities committed in the whole Presidency, 52 were committed in the Central Division. Of these 13 as compared with 23 in 1890 were in the Poona District and 25 in the Khándesh District. In the Northern Division, the number of dacoities rose from 22 to 25. In the Panch Mahâls and Surat there was a decrease of 5 and 1 cases. In other districts, there was a general increase, especially in Thâna and Ahmedabad. In the Southern Division, the number rose from 12 to 18. The increase runs through all the districts except Kánara, where there is a decrease of 1. Robberies have gone down from 333 to 296. The decrease occurs in Central and Southern Divisions and Sind. In the Northern Division, there has been a rise from 56 to 67. The Central Division again, as in the case of dacoities, shows a much larger number than any of the other divisions; though the number has decreased from 176 to 143, which figure, however, is more than double what it was in 1888 when it stood at 70. Thefts (including house-breaking with intent to commit theft, which number 3,256) show a satisfactory decrease from 12,084 to 11,593. This decrease is in the Central and Northern Divisions and in Sind. In the Southern Division, there is an increase of 210 cases. Of the three divisions, the largest decrease is in the Central Division, Sind coming next. Cases of receiving stolen property have gone down from 668 to 600. This decrease occurs in Southern and Northern Divisions and in Sind. Taking the cases under the several classes in "abetments" there is an increase of 3 from *nil* occurring in the Karáchi District in Sind. In class I, or offences against the State and public tranquillity, there is an increase from 515 to 635 during the year. In class II, or serious offences against the State, there is a slight decrease of 16 cases, the number being 1,597 in 1890 and 1,581 in 1891. In class III, or serious offences against person and property or property only, there is an increase from 3,622 to 4,131, but the figure is still smaller than it was in 1889. In class IV, or minor offences against the person, there is also an increase from 184 to 217. In class V, or minor offences against property which include thefts, there is a large decrease from 12,557 to 10,819. In class VI, or offences under other laws, there is a decrease from 7,607 to 6,499, caused partly by the repeal of Act VII of 1867 and offences under Act IV of 1890 (Bombay District Police Act) being classed as non-cognizable.

4. The above remarks deal with cases reported to the police and Magistracy alike, as the fluctuations of crime in general correspond with the greater or lesser deterrent influence of the police. In discussing the success of the police in dealing with crime, I will take police cases by themselves. In the first place, pending Indian Penal Code cases have increased from 2,335 to 2,599, being an average of 113 per district, as compared with 101 in 1890. The total number of true offences under the Indian Penal Code disposed of, was 14,775 against 17,102 in the previous year. Of the 14,775 cases, 5,343, or 36 per cent., were disposed of without being brought to trial. 9,411 cases were decided by trial, and of them convictions were obtained in 8,021. This gives a percentage of 85 against 83 in 1890. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to those disposed of, has also gone up from 48 to 54, which is satisfactory. This is due to fewer cases remaining undetected during the year. Under murders, the percentage of conviction to cases decided by trial, has fallen from 62 to 59; under attempts at murders and culpable homicides from 77 to 66 and in dacoities from 66 to 62. In robberies it has slightly gone up from 71 to 75. In thefts, too, it has slightly risen from 88 to 89, and in receiving stolen property from 82 to 84.

5. Turning to the percentages relating to persons, that of convictions to persons arrested in Indian Penal Code cases and to those disposed of by trial, stand at 55·5 and 59·3 respectively, the same as in 1890. The number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu*, was 21,197 against 21,740, while 1,116

persons were pending from the previous year. The police had, therefore, to deal with 22,313 persons as compared with 22,936 in 1890, but with no corresponding improvement in the percentages occurring. 8,990 persons were arrested by order of the Magistrates against 7,903 in 1890; 8,905 were sent up for trial, but only a very few, *viz.* 1,863, were convicted.

6. The value of property reported as stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 9,63,228 as compared with Rs. 8,43,728 in 1890, and that in pending cases of previous year to Rs. 1,48,515. The total amount to be accounted for was, therefore, Rs. 11,11,743 against Rs. 11,01,989, and the amounts recovered were Rs. 5,37,113 and Rs. 4,48,641 respectively. The percentage of recoveries has, therefore, risen from 40 to 48. The total number of cases, including pending cases of the previous year, in which property was stolen, was 13,125 and the number recovered in, 9,020, which result compared with 1890 raises the percentage from 65 to 68. On this subject, Government in paragraph 10 of their Resolution No. 6192, dated 20th November 1891, Judicial Department, on the annual report of 1890, referred to the figures in Supplementary Statement No. I outstripping those in Statement A, Part I, by Rs. 41,027, and remarked that the cause of the want of reconciliation between the figures was not clear, on the assumption that both statements were compiled on the same classes of cases. But this is not so, as while, according to the instructions for filling up column 4 of Statement A, Part I, on the back of the return, cases turning out, on enquiry or trial, to be non-cognizable (which find entry in Statement A, Part II) or to be false owing to mistake of law or fact, and in which no crime is established, are not shown in Statement A, Part I, they are shown in Supplementary Statement No. I. For this reason, the figures in columns 2, 4, 7 and 9 of the "Property stolen and recovered" statement cannot tally with columns 43, 44, and 40 and 41 of Statement A, Part I. But in order to effect uniformity and agreement, if possible, in the absence of any special orders of Government on the point, the following directions were issued:—

(1) That column 1 of property stolen and recovered memorandum should relate only to pending cases of previous year disposed of within the year, and column 2 to the total value of property stolen during the year, inclusive of the value shown in column 11 of pending cases at close of year. The reason of this decision in respect to the first part was because of the improbability of pending cases of previous year ever being disposed of, unless disposed of within the following year.

(2) That column 43 of Statement A, Part I, should be filled up on the same basis as column 2 of the property stolen and recovered memorandum, and that column 40 should tally with column 7. It will, however, be observed that a difference of Rs. 4,565 exists between column 43 and column 2 due to inattention to my orders on the part of Ahmednagar and Dhárwár, the former being accountable to the extent of Rs. 3,635 and the latter of Rs. 930. Ahmednagar showed in column 2 only value of property in cases reported and disposed of in the year, and in column 43 the full value of the property reported stolen during the year *plus* that of pending cases of previous year. As the consolidated statement was in preparation, there was no alternative but to allow the original figures to remain. In the case of Dhárwár, the mistake occurred by including, in the figure in column 43, the value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year. In respect to cases, the intention was that column 40 of Statement A, Part I, should correspond with column 7 of memorandum of "Property stolen and recovered." There is, however, an excess of 28 in the former column due to the inclusion in it of pending cases of previous year.

7. It was found while checking the figures in Statement A, Part I, that in the case of some districts the entries in columns 44 and 41 of it against "receiving stolen property" exceeded those in columns 43 and 40 respectively. The District Superintendent of Police of Ahmedabad, which was one of the districts concerned, explained the anomaly to be due to property stolen in surrounding native territory and recovered and disposed of in the district being shown in column 44 and not in column 43. In the same way, each such case appeared in

column 41, but not in column 40. The total value of property of the above description recovered in the Ahmedabad District was Rs. 5,515. There is force in the argument that as these cases did not occur in the district, and were not entered in the crime registers of the district, they should not find a place in column 40 of the statement, and likewise as the property was recovered and disposed of in the district, the police of the district should receive credit by its appearing in column 44 and not in column 43, as the property was not of the district and stolen in it. The only suggestion that offers itself to my mind to make to remove the anomaly is, that recovery of the property in kind should be referred to in the body of the District Superintendent of Police's report, but not included in Statement A, Part I, and the Inspector-General will naturally allude to it in his review of the district. In the case of the other districts the cause is to be attributed to pending cases of previous years as well as to value of property involved in them being included in the figures in columns 41 and 44, and not in those in 40 and 43. But the principle adopted here would appear to be wrong, as since the statement provides for pending cases, the entries in the latter columns should similarly include both pending cases and value of property involved in them. On looking to this question of stolen and recovered property, in order that there may be a uniform system in the manner of filling up the columns under "Property" in Statement A, Part I, and those in the memorandum of property stolen and recovered, as well as to effect reconciliation in the figures of both, I would, in reference to the directions mentioned above as being issued by me, propose the following:—

(1) That column 1 of memorandum of property stolen and recovered should contain value of property involved in pending cases of previous year disposed of within the year under report, and that column 2 of the same should contain total value of property stolen during the year under report, including value of property in pending cases at end of year under report shown in column 11 of the same also.

(2) That column 6 of the above memorandum should contain the number only of pending cases disposed of within the year under report. Column 7 and following ones speak for themselves.

(3) That column 43 of Statement A, Part I, to correspond with column 3 of memorandum of property stolen and recovered, should be the total of columns 1 and 2 of the memorandum, and that column 40 should be the total of columns 6 and 7, or corresponding with column 8 of the memorandum.

(4) That columns 41, 42, 44 and 45 of Statement A, Part I, should correspond with columns 9, 10, 4 and 5, respectively, of memorandum of property stolen and recovered.

8. As usual I now put the results obtained by the police in the four divisions in tabular form. Sind has been the most successful, the percentages being also better than in 1890, and the Central Division the least successful:—

Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of		Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.		Percentage of cases in which propertywas recovered to cases in which propertywas stolen		Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
Northern Division ...	69·2	Sind	92·6	Sind ...	68·5	Sind ...	72·01	Northern Division ...	60·2	Northern Division ...	76·09	Sind ...	Rs. 25,170
Sind	68·06	Southern Division ...	89·8	Northern Division...	59·6	Northern Division...	63·08	Southern Division ...	51·7	Central Division	69·6	Southern Division...	36,797
Southern Division ...	57·9	Northern Division ...	84·2	Southern Division...	58·4	Central Division ...	61·9	Sind	47·4	Southern Division ...	69·1	Northern Division...	38,188
Central Division ...	55·8	Central Division... ...	83·4	Central Division ...	57·8	Southern Division...	61·3	Central Division... ..	40·6	Sind	62·4	Central Division ...	93,872

I have given my opinion of the work done by the various District Superintendents of Police and criticized the working of the police in detail in my reviews of the several districts.

9. I have hitherto treated of real crime only in which a decrease has been apparent for the last four years, and the system of making final reports supplemented by the Superintendent's English crime register, as noted in my last

year's report, is, in my opinion, responsible for it. The number of pending cases is greater this year—due partly to want of punctuality on part of the police in submitting final reports and on part of the Magistrates in disposing of cases. In some districts, the District Magistrates have had their attention drawn to the delay of the Magistrates.

Excluded Cases.

10. Many of the Superintendents and District Magistrates have written on this subject, and there seems a general consensus of opinion that no improper action on the part of the police, nor laxity on the part of the Magistrates, is responsible for the large number of excluded cases, which, however, varies very much in certain districts.

A comparison is made, in the Government Resolution on the annual report for 1890, between Ratnágiri and the Panch Mahâls. Mr. Bulkley, District Superintendent, Ratnágiri, has written at considerable length on this subject which I have quoted in my review of that district, and I will not, therefore, reproduce it here. He shows clearly, in the table subjoined, the causes of complaint. It will be seen at a glance that in Ratnágiri, where the excluded cases are the highest in the Presidency, these complaints are mostly of a civil, not a criminal, nature. Mr. Bulkley shows the cause to be the scarcity of available land and its consequent high value in a thickly populated country. The Panch Mahâls is the exact reverse of this; it is scantily populated, with plenty of land available. A comparison of the conditions of these two districts, in regard to land taken in connection with the large number of excluded cases in Ratnágiri and the very small number in the Panch Mahâls, fully supports Mr. Bulkley's argument:—

Regarding title to, and ownership of, land	118
Regarding ownership of trees	95
Regarding right to take produce from trees	89
Regarding right to cut loppings for rab	57
Ragarding boundary of land, and trespassing on it	19
Regarding joint property	92
Complaints made through mistake of fact (which include complaints of theft, mischief, criminal breach of trust principally)	318
Total ...	788

So long as no doubt remains that the police do not attempt unfairly to get cases excluded, and so long as Magistrates discharge their duty conscientiously, as they are believed to do, it is immaterial for the purpose of this report what the number of excluded cases may be. They give extra work of course, but the evil will cure itself. When people realise that they derive no benefit from these complaints, they will probably give them up. The District Magistrate, Kolâba, recommends a careful scrutiny, by District Magistrates, of the classifications of complaints, and points out that cases are often wrongly classified. This may be so, but it is a matter in which the police have no voice, and it may be taken for granted that District Magistrates do send for cases and correct wrong classifications, but these classifications must always remain a matter of opinion.

The number of excluded cases out of a total of 37,602 for disposal was 14,845 as compared with 15,119 out of 41,002 in 1890. This gives a percentage of 39, and in the number are included 1,803 classified as maliciously false and 11,198 as false owing to mistake of fact or law.

Maliciously false Complaints.

In order to stop these complaints, it was directed in the Government Resolution on last year's annual report that the police should in some cases "send the parties before the Magistrate." I would respectfully point out that this is impracticable, and would be a hardship to the person falsely complained against. When the police find that a complaint is obviously false, they merely report to the Magistrate and recommend that it should be excluded. To "send the parties before the Magistrate" would involve the arrest of the person falsely

complained against, and the making out of a charge sheet. In many cases the arrest and the shame attaching to it would be exactly the object the false complainer had in view. The police are powerless to check the evil of making maliciously false complaints, and I respectfully consider that it is a duty and responsibility which should be placed on the Magistracy; they should be held responsible that their Courts are not made the means of gratifying private malice, as is extensively the case at present. This would decrease work by doing away with the numerous applications from the police for sanction to prosecute which take time to dispose of, and with the means provided by Act IV of 1891 the Magistrates would feel the responsibility and exercise it. At present it is no business of theirs.

11. There were 1,826 cases reported during the year under Excise Laws, 324 under Opium Act, 370 under Salt and Customs Acts, and 42 under A'bkári Act as compared with 1,759, 296, 366 and 79, respectively, in 1890. The total number of offences for disposal this year, under each of these laws, was, respectively, 1,864, 340, 370 and 42. Of these 1,768, 320, 356 and 41 were decided, and convictions were obtained in 1,620, 293, 332 and 38 cases respectively. 1,363 cases under Excise Laws, 310 under Opium Act, 194 under Salt and Customs Acts, and 31 under A'bkári Act were investigated during the year by the police *suo motu*. The percentage of cases investigated by the police to those reported under Excise Laws is 74, that under Opium Act is 95, and under Salt and Customs Acts and A'bkári Act is 52 and 73 respectively. The percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated under each of the above Acts is, respectively, 86, 88, 88, and 100, and that to cases decided is 90, 92, 94 and 100. These percentages are on the whole slightly better than those of last year.

12. The subjoined table gives the names of several officers who held charge of the offices of Superintendent of Police and Assistant Superintendent of Police in each district of the Presidency and of my office :—

Inspector-General of Police.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Humfrey from 1st January to 31st December 1891.

Personal Assistant.

Mr. E. C. Cox from 1st January 1891 to 2nd January 1891.

Do. 3rd January 1891 to 15th February 1891 on privilege leave.

Do. 16th February 1891 to 7th June 1891, on which date he relinquished the charge of the office of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

From 8th June 1891 to 18th June 1891 *vacant*.

Mr. A. R. Maidment, 19th June 1891 to 31st December 1891.

	District.	Name of Officer.	Period. From		To
		Superintendent.			
Sind.	Karáchi ...	Mr. R. H. Vincent	1st January	1891	31st December 1891.
		Assistant Superintendent.			
		Mr. R. H. Vincent	1st January	„	30th January „
		„ J. V. Cooke	31st January	„	31st December „
		Superintendent.			
	Hyderabad ...	Mr. C. McIver	1st January	„	31st December „

	District.	Name of Officer.	Period. From	Period. To
		Deputy Commissioner.		
Sind—*continued.*	Thar and Párkar.	Mr. R. Giles	1st January 1891	31st December 1891
		Superintendent.		
	Upper Sind Frontier.	Mr. Penton	1st January „	17th April „
		„ Steele	18th April „	14 June „
		„ Thatcher...	15th June „	17th October „
		„ Penton	18th October „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Shikárpur	Mr. F. Austin	1st January „	21st May „
		„ Thatcher...	22nd May „	14th June „
		„ E. C. Cox	15th June „	31st December „
		Assistant Superintendent.		
		Mr. Thatcher...	1st January „	14th June „
		„ E. C. Cox	15th June „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	Mr. C. F. G. Lester	1st January „	30th November „
		„ H. Kennedy	1st December „	31st December „
		Assistant Superintendent.		
		Mr. E. F. Green	1st January „	23rd April „
		„ C. F. G. Lester	24th April „	7th June „
		„ H. Pogson	8th June „	11th November „
		„ C. F. G. Lester... ..	12th November „	30th November „
		„ H. Kennedy	1st December „	7th December „
		„ E. F. Green	8th December „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Kaira ...	Mr. L. H Spence	1st January „	24th April „
		„ E. F. Green	25th April „	3rd August „
		„ L. H. Spence	4th August „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Panch Mahals...	Mr. W. L. Souter	1st January „	28th February „
		„ J. B. D. Adams... ...	1st March „	31st December „
		Assistant Superintendent.		
		(*Vacant.*)	1st January „	28th February „
		Mr. W. L. Souter	1st March „	24th March „
		(*Vacant.*)	25th March „	31st December „
		[The district was practically without an Assistant during the whole of the period under report. Mr. Souter certainly held the post from 1st to the 24th of March, but was far too ill to do more than carry on the routine work of the office.]		
		Superintendent.		
	Broach ...	Mr. H. J. Duggan	1st January „	14th May „
		Khán Bahádur Nánábhai Kavasji.	15th May „	20th May „
		Khán Sáheb Jehángirsha Ardeshir Talyárkhán.	21st May „	7th August „
		Mr. E. F. Green	8th August „	6th December „
		„ C. F. G. Lester ...	7th December „	31st December „

	Districts.	Name of Officer.	Period. From	Period. To
		Superintendent.		
Northern Division—*continued.*	Surat ...	Mr. H. M. Gibbs	1st January 1891.	29th May 1891
		„ F. Austin	30th May „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Thána ...	Mr. Dhanjisha Dádábhoy ...	1st January „	31st December „
		Assistant Superintendent.		
		Mr. A. R. Maidment... ...	1st January „	5th February „
		„ Dhanjisha Dádábhoy ...	6th February „	17th February „
		„ Jehángirsha Ardeshir ...	18th February „	19th May „
		„ Dhanjisha Dádábhoy ...	20th May „	2nd June „
		„ A. R. Maidment... ...	3rd June „	18th June „
		„ Dhanjisha Dádábhoy ...	19th June „	11th August „
		„ Jehángirsha Ardeshir ...	12th August „	29th August „
		„ Dhanjisha Dádábhoy ...	30th August „	13th November „
		„ Jehángirsha Ardeshir ...	14th November „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
Central Division.	Ahmednagar .	Mr. M. Kennedy	1st January „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Khándesh	Mr. D. Davies	1st January „	31st December „
		Assistant Superintendent, E. D.		
		Mr. W. H. Luck	1st January „	27th October „
		„ F. J. B. Thatcher ...	28th October „	31st December „
		Assistant Superintendent, W. D.		
		Mr. D. Davies	1st January „	1st November „
		„ W. H. Luck	2nd November „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Násik ...	Mr. Henderson	1st January „	6th February „
		„ A. R. Maidment... ...	7th February „	1st June „
		„ H. M. Gibbs	2nd June „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Poona ...	Major T. R. M. Macpherson .	1st January „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Sátára ...	Mr. J. E. Down	1st January „	7th May „
		„ P. C. Snow, Assistant Collector.	8th May „	24th May „
		„ H. N. Alexander ...	25th May „	6th August „
		„ G. D. Panse	7th August „	10th August „
		„ J. E. Down	11th August „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Sholápur ...	Mr. F. W. Warden	1st January „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
Southern Division.	Belgaum ...	Mr. W. J. Holland	1st January „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Bijápur .	Mr. F. L. Goldsmid ...	1st January „	8th September „
		„ J. B. W. Biddle ...	9th September „	31st December „

	District.	Name of Officer.	Period. From	Period. To
Southern Division—*continued.*		*Superintendent.*		
	Dhárwár ...	Mr. F. C. Jones	1st January 1891	31st December 1891.
		Superintendent.		
	Kánara ..	Mr. R. MacTier	1st January ,,	31st December ,,
		Superintendent.		
	Kolába ...	Mr. J. B. W. Biddle... ...	1st January ,,	16th March ,,
		Ráo Sáheb Bábáji Govind Chaván.	17th March ,,	16th April ,,
		Mr. J. B. W. Biddle... ...	17th April ,,	30th August ,,
		,, Jehángirsha Ardeshir ...	31st August ,,	12th November ,,
		,, H. N. Alexander ...	13th November ,,	31st December ,,
		Superintendent.		
	Ratnágiri ...	Mr. E. A. Bulkley	1st January ,,	31st December ,,

Non-cognizable Crime.

13. The subjoined table, which is an abstract of Statement A, Part II, exhibits the number of non-cognizable offences committed in each district of the Presidency during the year under report and the result of the year's operations in comparison with the previous year:—

Districts.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentages of cases in column 3 to those in column 2.		Persons. Number of persons appearing before the Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Court.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Sind.																
Karáchi ...	3,585	3,345	3	28	·08	·8	5,831	5,555	1,273	1,414	1,918	1,346	2,523	2,710	34·6	24·2
Hyderabad ...	2,976	3,007	22	121	·7	4·02	6,637	6,169	796	921	1,075	1,037	4,630	4,074	16·1	16·8
Thar and Párkar	348	429	3	9	·8	2·09	696	891	188	132	94	112	401	552	13·5	13·9
Shikárpur ...	3,929	4,441	80	85	2·03	1·9	7,021	7,706	1,403	2,551	835	879	4,665	4,144	11·8	11·4
Upper Sind Frontier ...	571	575	33	18	5·7	3·1	918	871	117	81	326	187	611	599	35·5	21·4
Total ...	11,409	11,797	141	261	1·2	2·2	21,103	21,102	3,777	5,099	4,248	3,561	12,830	12,079	20·1	16·8
Northern Division.																
Ahmedabad ...	5,388	14,894	26	17	·4	·1	9,297	17,444	3,351	3,745	3,346	8,816	2,535	4,839	35·9	50·5
Kaira	7,246	6,145	3	26	·04	·4	5,771	7,593	660	3,486	1,825	2,119	3,196	1,793	31·6	27·9
Panch Mahals.	976	810	3	6	·3	·7	1,556	1,322	480	260	399	326	663	729	25·6	24·6
Broach ...	2,297	7,320	48	17	2·08	·2	2,983	3,153	924	798	856	951	1,380	4,098	43·1	30·1
Surat	3,264	3,795	11	41	·3	1·08	5,041	5,810	1,232	957	1,603	1,969	2,181	2,800	31·7	33·8
Thána... ...	7,408	6,712	78	110	1·05	1·6	12,582	11,372	3,831	3,786	1,166	1,030	7,466	6,339	9·2	9·05
Total ...	26,579	39,676	169	217	·6	·5	37,230	46,694	10,478	13,032	9,195	15,211	17,421	20,598	25·3	32·5
Central Division.																
Ahmednagar ...	2,475	2,704	130	14	5·2	·5	4,721	4,730	1,904	532	1,219	1,370	1,575	2,804	25·8	28·9
Khándesh ...	5,021	5,664	30	9	·5	·1	9,791	10,161	1,472	1,510	1,633	1,701	6,702	7,052	16·6	16·7
Násik	3,736	9,308	119	105	3·1	1·1	7,543	12,037	2,405	1,675	963	4,432	4,117	5,845	12·7	36·8
Poona... ...	6,378	7,407	20	16	·3	·2	12,501	13,755	4,658	4,784	2,220	2,655	5,470	6,062	17·7	19·3
Sátára... ...	5,740	7,722	134	168	2·3	2·1	6,416	8,408	1,412	2,173	1,171	2,084	3,795	4,067	18·2	24·7
Sholápur ...	2,057	14,372	157	33	7·6	·2	4,045	9,190	1,196	2,473	525	2,773	2,314	3,906	12·9	30·1
Total ...	25,397	47,177	590	345	2·3	·7	45,017	58,281	13,047	13,147	7,731	15,015	23,973	29,706	17·1	25·7
Southern Division.																
Belgaum ...	1,605	1,877	124	212	7·7	11·2	3,030	3,434	933	1,182	583	679	1,498	1,567	19·1	19·7
Bijápur ...	1,603	1,558	47	88	2·9	5·6	2,662	2,851	549	590	413	408	1,660	1,846	15·5	14·3
Dhárwár ...	2,276	2,124	26	52	1·1	2·4	3,922	3,591	337	380	1,147	888	2,397	2,311	29·2	24·7
Kánara ...	1,288	1,081	8	8	·6	·7	1,841	1,788	532	258	376	475	930	1,050	20·4	26·5
Kolába ...	2,807	3,828	52	38	1·8	·9	4,739	6,999	871	2,112	592	937	3,276	3,950	12·4	13·3
Ratnágiri ...	1,743	3,047	233	421	13·3	13·8	2,901	3,529	601	841	408	415	1,881	2,251	14·02	11·7
Total ...	11,322	13,515	490	819	4·3	6·05	19,095	22,192	3,823	5,363	3,519	3,802	11,622	12,954	18·4	17·1
Grand Total...	74,707	112165	1,390	1,642	1·8	1·4	122,445	148,269	31,125	36,641	24,693	37,589	65,846	75,337	20·3	25·3

The above shows a net increase of 37,458 non-cognizable cases for the Presidency over the preceding year, the figures for the two years being 112,165 in 1891 and 74,707 in 1890. In Sind, there is an excess of 338 cases, in the Northern Division of 13,097, and in the Central and Southern Divisions of 21,780 and 2,193 cases respectively. Judging by districts, Ahmedabad shows the highest number of cases, *viz*. 14,894, compared with only 5,388 in 1890. The cause of this large increase has not been accounted for. Thána, which headed the list in this respect last year, shows a decrease from 7,408 to 6,712. The number of persons concerned in these cases has also increased by 25,824 for the Presidency, the figures for 1890 and 1891 being, respectively, 122,445 and 143,269. The percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts is 16·8 in Sind against 20·1 in 1890 and 32·5 in the Northern Division against 25·3. The percentages for the Central and Southern Divisions are 25·7 and 17·1 against 17·1 and 18·4 in 1890 respectively. In explanation of the discrepancy of 1,002 in the number of persons arraigned for non-cognizable offences referred to in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 6192, dated 20th November 1891, on last year's report, I beg to say that the correct number of persons arraigned was 122,445 and that the discrepancy arose from Broach being credited with 1,983 instead of 2,983, and the Panch Maháls in the same way with 1,554 instead of 1,556. These amended figures have been taken for 1890 in the above table.

Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

14. I am glad to be able to report a marked success in the use of this chapter. Having convinced myself that the chief reason why so few convictions had obtained under this chapter was that, in the first instance, cases were undertaken without careful selection, and, secondly, that they were improperly prepared by the chief constable, who had already more work to do than he could satisfactorily accomplish, I directed that prosecutions should be undertaken solely by the Inspectors, who were strictly warned, in the first instance, to use discretion in the selection of cases and to take great pains in their preparation, which were to be done by themselves alone and for which they would be held responsible. I warned them that their promotion would largely depend on the success with which my instructions were carried out, and that it was better to take up few cases, and to be successful in them, than to take up a number of which many would be let off, and that the Magistracy, appreciating the care and trouble that had been devoted to this work, would give assistance. The District Magistrates cordially co-operated, and desired those Magistrates subordinate to them to give special attention to such cases. My instructions to the Inspectors were not, at first, satisfactorily carried out, and in one or two instances I had to inflict severe punishments; but now the procedure is in fair working order. The result has been that a very large number of prosecutions have been undertaken against bad characters, and a highly satisfactory percentage of persons have been required to give security. In some cases for failure to give security they have been sent to jail.

Dhárwár and Sholápur have hitherto been the only districts that have attempted to work this chapter, and they only to a limited extent. This year, the use of it is universal. In some districts there are but few bad characters, but in some highly criminal districts, however, notably Sátára and Kaira, the result of this systematic enforcement of the ordinary provisions of the law has had most remarkable effects, and I cannot refrain from quoting the remarks of the District Superintendent, Sátára—a district very difficult to manage on account of the hereditary criminal classes that inhabit it :—

"The Karád-Chiplún and Karád-Sátára roads were at the end of last year so notoriously unsafe on account of looting committed by certain notorious Rámoshis and Mangs that I deemed it advisable to establish a regular and strong road patrol of mounted and foot police as a temporary measure of precaution. The provisions of Chapter VIII were set in motion early in the year, and in a few months I was able to remove the patrol; the roads about are now entirely secure, and, during the last half of the year, the táluka has been quite free from any crimes committed by habitual and professional thieves."

The Superintendent also shows in the following table the number of offences committed and the property stolen and recovered in the first and second half of the year. In the first half, the chapter was not in full working order; in the second half it was. The figures speak for themselves :—

	1st six months, 1891.	2nd six months, 1891.
Cases reported	955	658
Number of persons arrested ...	293	208
Property stolen	19,932	6,529
Do. recovered	10,017	5,194
	(55 per cent.)	(79 per cent.)

Mr. Down is the only officer who has made the comparison, but the Superintendents of other districts have reported that, in consequence of this action, many habitual vagabonds have taken to honest labour, while others have left the district for foreign territory. I am unfortunately not able to say that in all districts the working of this chapter has been equally successful. In some instances the police are in fault. Some of the Magistrates appear averse to requiring security: by others, prosecutions under this chapter are looked on as something new, and not to be taken up except under special circumstances. One European Magistrate deprecates this "crusade" against bad characters. It is to be hoped, however, now that the first difficulties have been overcome, that the provisions of this chapter will be vigorously, but discreetly, enforced.

15. The following table, as directed in paragraph 15 of Government Resolution on the annual report for 1889, shows a comparative number of persons for 1890 and 1891 dealt with under Chapter VIII of tne Criminal Procedure Code:—

Districts.	Number of Persons				Remarks.
	Brought before the Magistrate under Chapter VIII.		Required to give security.		
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	
Sind.					
Karáchi	219	92	208	74	
Hyderabad	156	104*	123	65	* Includes 18 pending cases.
Thar and Párkar	36	39	32	39	
Shikárpur	85	155	67	107	
Upper Sind Frontier	65	85	63	70	
Total ...	561	475	493	355	
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad	33	92	32	60	
Kaira	9	139	7	108	
Panch Mahâls	...	14	...	11	
Broach	1	27	1	22	
Surat	8	20	8	14	
Thána	...	100	...	55	
Total ...	51	392	48	270	
Central Division.					
Ahmednagar	22	59	8	51	
Khándesh	9	35	2	20	
Násik	25	74	1	41	
Poona	17	80	12	51	
Sátára	6	281	...	192	
Sholápur	87	93	73	66	
Total ...	166	622	96	421	
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	39	47	20	24	
Bijápur	...	64	...	12	Out of these, 9 were subsequently let off by the High Court.
Dhárwár	128	79	104	43	
Kánara	10	43	9	14	
Kolába	3	29	1	23	
Ratnágiri	4	39	2	30	
Total ...	184	301	136	146	
Presidency proper ...	401	1,315	280	837	
Whole Presidency ...	962	1,790	773	1,192	

The figures show a very marked improvement over last year.

Statement D.

16. At the close of the year, the total strength of the force was 19,143, or 36 in excess of last year, and it was maintained at a cost of Rs. 32,76,792, or Rs. 76,592 more than in 1890. The force was distributed as follows :—

General police duties	...	10,352 men.
Jail guards	...	312 ,,
Treasury and miscellaneous guards ...	...	5,529 ,,
Town duties	...	2,644 ,,
Cantonment	...	275 ,,
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	...	31 ,,
		19,143

The subjoined table shows at a glance the strength of the police and its proportion to area and population of the whole, as well as to each district of the Presidency, including Sind:—

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Proportion of Force.	
				To Area.	To Population.
Sind.					
Karáchi	1,430	14,178	564,880	9·91	395·02
Hyderabad	933	9,052·75	918,646	9·70	984·61
Thar and Párkar	566	12,729	298,203	22·49	526·84
Shikárpur	1,115	9,629	914,472	8·63	820
Upper Sind Frontier ...	255	2,520	174,548	9·92	687·19
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad	1,193	3,818	921,725	3·2	772·6
Kaira	718	1,609	871,183	2·24	1,213·3
Panch Mahals	785	1,588	313,417	2·02	400
Broach	434	1,453	341,490	3·34	786·8
Surat...	760	1,662	649,185	2·18	854
Thána	766	3,582	824,763	4·67	1,076·71
Central Division.					
Ahmednagar	710	6,666	888,229	9·39	1,251·002
Khándesh	1,709	9,944	1,434,515	5·81	839·38
Násik	773	5,940	843,582	7·68	1,091
Poona	1,149	5,369·4	1,067,800	4·69	929
Sátára	981	4,988	1,225,989	5	1,249·73
Sholápur	573	4,521	750,689	7·89	1,310
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	710	4,656	864,014	6·5	1,218·6
Bijápur	659	5,695	796,339	8·6	1,210·2
Dhárwár	844	4,535	1,051,314	5·37	1,247·11
Kánara	719	3,910	421,840	5·44	587·52
Kolába	537	2,232	594,459	4·16	1,109
Ratnágiri	824	3,922	1,105,926	4·77	1,345
Total ...	19,143	124,199·15	17,837,208	6·49	933·29

Conduct of the Police.

17. The subjoined table gives the number of punishments, including dismissals, inflicted during the year on officers and men, the district having the lowest percentage of defaulters being placed first and others arranged in order :—

Districts.	Strength of Police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total punishments in 1891.	Average for the last three years.	Percentage of punishments in 1891 on total strength.
Ratnágiri ...	822	...	23	23	25	2·79
Dhárwár ...	843	6	53	59	98	6·99
Thána	764	8	47	55	74	7·19
Kolába	536	...	41	41	45	7·64
Kánara	718	7	51	58	45	8·07
Sátára	980	3	83	86	73	8·77
Karáchi	1,428	15	123	138	178	9·66
Bijápur	658	7	57	64	84	9·72
Kaira	717	8	66	74	86	10·32
Sholápur ...	572	6	55	61	72	10·66
Broach	433	12	42	54	36	12·47
Poona	1,148	9	141	150	180	13·06
Thar and Párkar ...	566	10	67	77	72	13·60
Ahmednagar ...	708	8	96	104	71	14·68
Belgaum ..	709	2	107	109	95	15·37
Surat	759	8	111	119	96	15·67
Násik	772	12	113	125	156	16·19
Hyderabad ...	932	22	163	185	124	19·84
Ahmedabad ...	1,191	7	232	239	209	20·06
Khándesh ...	1,706	8	403	411	259	24·09
Panch Maháls ...	783	10	180	190	134	24·26
Upper Sind Frontier.	254	5	65	70	75	27·55
Shikárpur ...	1,113	16	371	387	268	34·77
Total ...	19,112	189	2,690	2,879	2,562	15·06

There is an increase of 146 in the total number of punishments inflicted in 1891 in the whole Presidency as compared with 1890. The average number of punishments for the three years preceding the year under report is, however, 2,562 as compared with 2,363, the average of the three years preceding 1890. The percentage of punishments on total strength is almost the same as last year, being 15·06 against 14·3.

The number of punishments alone, however, is misleading, because the severity of the punishments cannot be estimated. Considering the classes from which the police are drawn, the difficulty of obtaining recruits, the imperfect training in their duties that they go through, and the very slight supervision that is possible to exercise, the number of punishments is not too high. I consider it should be even higher, and it would be if all or nearly all offences were reported to the Superintendent. All are at present not reported, as the offender often begs himself off, and the chief constable forgives him.

I can see plainly that in those districts where the discipline is strict, and punishments severe, that the men are smart and the general results good, and I am of the opinion expressed last year that stricter discipline and more punishments would result in better work.

By far the commonest faults for which punishment is inflicted, are overstaying leave or absence from duty. In an only semi-disciplined force, it is but natural that men should be lax on these points, which in their eyes are not essential. Fines for these offences are unavoidable, or men would return from leave when they pleased.

18. The following table shows the number of men who have been rewarded for good service by promotion and otherwise, each district in the Presidency having been arranged in order of merit :—

Districts according to joint percentages of columns 4 and 6	Number of men.	Rewards.			
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sátára	980	174	17·7	...	...
Kolába	536	...	...	76	14·1
Thána	764	2	·2	95	12·4
Ratnágiri	822	...	...	70	8·5
Sholápur	572	43	7·5	...	...
Ahmednagar	708	15	2·1	19	2·6
Ahmedabad	1,191	3	·2	52	4·3
Upper Sind Frontier ...	254	...	...	11	4·3
Kaira...	717	4	·5	21	2·9
Poona...	1,148	21	1·8	14	1·2
Kánara	718	...	...	18	2·5
Khándesh	1,706	30	1·7	7	·4
Broach	433	...	...	9	2·07
Násik...	772	13	1·6	...	...
Belgaum	709	...	...	11	1·5
Karáchi	1,428	3	·2	11	·7
Surat...	759	4	·5	2	·2
Panch Maháls	783	2	·2	2	·2
Hyderabad	932	1	·1	3	·3
Shikárpur	1,113	1	·08	2	·1
Bijápur	658	...	...	1	·1
Dhárwár	843	1	·1	...	...
Thar and Párkar	566	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19,112	317	1·6	424	2·2

There is an increase of 186 in the number of rewards by promotion and of 104 in that of money rewards. I recommend that, in future reports, "Rewards by promotion" be eliminated in showing the number of rewards given during the year. The figures under this head are of no value. Some Superintendents count every promotion as a reward; others only when a special piece of work has been done and a promotion given for it. Therefore it is best done away with.

Education.

19. The following statement gives the number and percentage of educated policemen who can read and write an intelligible report of a crime, each district being shown in order of merit :—

Districts.	Sanctioned strength.		Able to read and write.		Percentage able to read and write.		Percentage of officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last three years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Ahmedabad	232	959	157	513	67·6	53·4	56·2	64·3
Ahmednagar	124	584	108	285	87·09	48·8	55·5	55·2
Surat	143	616	116	305	81·1	49·5	55·4	55·2
Sátára	182	798	143	379	78·5	47·4	53·2	47·2
Belgaum	124	585	103	273	83·06	46·6	53·03	47·5
Ratnágiri	137	685	112	321	81·7	46·8	52·6	48·6
Broach	85	348	70	145	82·3	41·6	49·6	39·3
Sholápur	103	469	76	197	73·7	42·004	47·7	38·6
Kánara	111	607	93	241	83·7	39·7	46·5	43·3
Násik	137	635	105	247	76·6	38·8	45·5	48·7
Dhárwár	138	705	103	279	74·6	39·5	45·3	42·5
Kaira	142	575	100	201	70·4	34·9	41·9	39·06
Poona	196	952	131	349	66·8	36·6	41·8	36·2
Kolába	99	437	70	153	70·7	35·01	41·6	45·1
Thána	134	630	93	172	69·4	27·3	34·6	32·9
Khándesh	282	1,424	155	384	54·9	26·9	31·5	27·03
Shikárpur	190	923	120	219	63·1	23·7	30·4	27·7
Bijápur	111	547	70	110	63·06	20·1	27·3	23·8
Upper Sind Frontier ...	41	213	17	41	41·4	19·2	22·8	15·6
Panch Mahals... ...	112	671	68	99	60·7	14·7	21·3	22·
Hyderabad	170	762	91	99	53·5	12·9	20·3	18·7
Karáchi	206	1,222	103	136	50·	11·1	16·7	13·2
Thar and Párkar ...	107	459	39	28	36·4	6·1	11·8	10·06
Total ...	3,306	15,806	2,243	5,176	67·8	32·7	38·8	36·4

Under the re-organization scheme, school-masters will be dispensed with. It is more than doubtful if they ever did much good by teaching the rudiments of reading and writing to a very few of the men. In place of the school I have now under consideration the best means of instructing all police officers in the duties of their position. A catechism has been compiled for the use of the men, but most of the Superintendents report that these men are very ignorant of the laws under which they are supposed to work, and the catechism is of but little use, as the men are expected to instruct themselves by its aid. The men have the catechism, but from its condition it is plain that in some cases it has never even been opened.

Drill and Ball Practice.

20. The result of the competition shooting this year shows an improvement over last year. The number of marksmen has increased from 712 to 902. Dhárwár, as in the last two years, heads the list with 121 marksmen against 113 in 1890. Of the 23 districts in the Presidency proper and Sind represented at the annual competition shooting, 13 districts shared the money prizes—29 in number. Hyderabad carried off 5 prizes, or nearly $\frac{1}{6}$th of the total number and nearly $\frac{1}{5}$th of the total value of the prizes; of the remaining 24, Ahmednagar and Thána each carried off 3 prizes. The balance was proportionately divided from a maximum of Rs. 65 to a minimum of Rs. 10 between Dhárwár, Sholápur, Khándesh, Násik, Ahmedabad, Poona, Kánara, Bijápur, Sátára and Kaira respectively. In the different competitions the first and second prizes were won as follows :—

Foot Police.

Match I.—Muzzle-loading smooth bores of all descriptions :—

1st prize	Thána.
2nd prize	Násik.

Match II.—Breech-loading carbines and muzzle-loading rifles :—

1st prize	Hyderabad.
2nd prize	

Mounted Police.

Breech-loading carbines and muzzle-loading smooth-bore carbines :—

1st prize ... ... } Ahmednagar.
2nd prize ... ... }

Revolvers.

1st prize ... ... } Khándesh.
2nd prize ... ... }

Statement F.

21. The subjoined table gives the different castes of the officers and men composing the force as compared with 1890 :—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Christians	68	73	75	80
Mahomedans	1,393	1,387	7,002	6,897
Brahmans	305	339	703	756
Maráthás	696	658	3,715	3,666
Rájputs	97	108	366	422
Bhils	79	81	953	919
Kolis	72	51	445	420
Pársis and Jews	24	30	14	15
Sikhs and Gurkhas	4	4	22	13
Lingáyats and Jains	35	33	110	119
Hindus of other castes	515	533	2,109	2,202
Total ...	3,288	3,297	15,514	15,509

Note.—There were 337 vacancies.

Supplementary Statement No. II.

22. The number of licenses issued or renewed in the Presidency under the Arms Act during the year has increased from 21,154 to 21,713—an increase of 559. Of these, 4,178 were issued in Sind, 3,729 in the Northern, 4,218 in the Central and 9,588 in the Southern Division. The increase seems to be due to 139 additional licenses being issued in Sind, 98 in the Northern Division and 591 in the Southern Division against a decrease of 269 in the Central Division. There were 320 cases tried against 350 in 1890, in which fines to the amount of Rs. 2,367-2-0 were inflicted. The inspection of shops and examination of stock with licensed vendors under the Act have been satisfactorily performed by most Superintendents of Police and their subordinates.

The following statement shows the number of licensed shops in each district and the number inspected by the District Superintendents and their Assistants :—

Districts.	Number of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.	Number visited by the District Superintendent of Police.	Remarks.
Sind.			
Karáchi	20	20	
Hyderabad	19	18	All were inspected quarterly by Inspectors.
Thar and Párkar	5	2	1 was inspected by the Deputy Collector and 1 by the Inspector of Police.
Shikárpur	15	13	
Upper Sind Frontier... ...	3	2	The Inspector of Police inspected all of them quarterly.

Districts.	Number of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.	Number visited by the District Superintendent of Police.	Remarks.
Northern Division.			
Ahmedabad	11	2	
Kaira	5	5	
Panch Mahâls	2	1	Both the shops were inspected five times during the year by the Inspector of Police.
Broach	3	3	
Surat	3	3	There are 10 other shops for blasting powder and possession of sulphur, &c.
Thâna	18	17	
Central Division.			
Ahmednagar	30	29	
Khándesh	38	15	
Násik	14	5	In all, 8 shops were examined during the year, but the Superintendent himself examined only 5. He could not examine the rest, owing to some reason or other.
Poona	44	44	
Sátára	19	10	All were inspected by Inspectors.
Sholápur	18	18	Besides these shops there are 11 of licensed vendors of saltpetre.
Southern Division.			
Belgaum	23	22	The license to one shop was given after the Superintendent's camp had left the táluka.
Bijápur	5	5	
Dhárwár	17	17	
Kánara	10	9	All the shops were examined by the two Inspectors.
Kolába	9	9	
Ratnágiri	16	14	One dealer had not renewed his license, and had, therefore, no stock in hand at the time of the Superintendent's visit; the other was accidentally overlooked.

Supplementary Statement No III.

23. *Escapes and Re-captures.*—The following table gives the number of prisoners escaped from police custody :—

Districts.	Number escaped.	Number re-captured.	Number still at large.	Remarks.
Sind.				
Karáchi	3	2	1	
Hyderabad	4	3	1	
Thar and Párkar	5	3	2	
Shikárpur	14	8	6	
Upper Sind Frontier	2	1*	1	*The accused was judicially punished.
Total ...	28	17	11	
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	14	10†	2	†1 drowned and 1 killed.
Kaira	2	2	...	
Panch Mahâls	3	3	...	
Broach...	3	3	...	
Surat	3	2	1	
Thâna	8	6	2	
Total ...	33	26	5	

Districts.	Number escaped.	Number re-captured.	Number still at large.	Remarks.
Central Division.				
Ahmednagar	2	2	...	
Khándesh	8	7	1	
Násik	2	2	...	
Poona	2	1	1	
Sátára	7	7	...	
Sholápur	2	1	1	
Total ...	23	20	3	
Southern Division.				
Belgaum	5	6*	...	* Includes 1 of the previous year re-captured this year.
Bijápur	5	4	1	
Dhárwár	5	2	3	
Kánara	1	1	...	The accused re-captured was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.
Kolába	...	...	...	
Ratnágiri	1	2†	...	† Includes the prisoner escaped in 1879 re-captured this year.
Total ...	17	15	4	
Grand Total ...	101	78	23	

The above shows a decrease in the number of escapes and re-captures. The numbers for 1890 were 135 and 102. The number of escaped prisoners still at large has fallen from 37 to 23. A reference to Supplementary Statement No. III further shows that the total number (101) of escapes is made up by 23 persons escaping from jails, 6 from lock-ups, 52 from the custody of the District Police, and 20 from that of the Village Police.

24. *General.*

(1).—Trial by Sessions.

With reference to my remarks in last year's report on the subject of the appointment of Public Prosecutors I would beg a reference to the remarks of the District Magistrate, Dhárwár. I have obtained from Superintendents the number of cases sent up to the sessions for trial and the number convicted. The percentage of convictions to cases tried by the Sessions Court is 64, while the percentage of true Indian Penal Code cases convicted to cases tried by other Courts is 86. There appears no reason why a sessions case should be more difficult to prove than a minor one. The Sessions Court and the trying Magistrate are equally conscientious to give the prisoner fair play and the benefit of any reasonable doubt. On the contrary, convictions in sessions cases ought to be considerably higher than in minor cases, because the most skilled men in the police are told off to investigate serious cases, and they have usually the personal attention of the District Superintendent and always of an Inspector. Each case has, moreover, to run the gauntlet of the committing Magistrate, who, if the case is not a true one, does not commit it; yet with all this the percentage of convictions to cases tried, instead of being higher, is remarkably low. There must be some cause for this, and I attribute it almost entirely to the weakness of the counsel for the prosecution over the defence. The prisoners' counsel have every incentive to study their case and to pick out the weak points, seeing that they are paid by results.

The Public Prosecutor is a standing appointment, and probably continues during the holder's time at the Bar. He has no incentive to gain his cases, and he is opposed to a man equally able whose fees depend on his success. It is

not difficult to say which side will study the case most deeply, and which client, Government or the prisoner, will get the best value for his money. I am unable to account for these percentages in any other way than I have already done, and I respectfully maintain that my view is a reasonable one, and borne out by figures. The disinclination of juries to convict in murder cases, if they think that a capital sentence may be passed, is a factor in the matter, but it is too insignificant to affect the percentage in a large number of cases.

(2).—Detective Branch.

A detective branch of the police under the immediate control of the Inspector-General was sanctioned at the same time that Court Prosecutors were sanctioned. Ráo Sáheb Pránshankar Tirpuráshankar was appointed as Inspector in charge of this branch on December 1st. On account of joining time and the Christmas holidays he was able to do little before the end of the year, but he has been since usefully employed in taking the marks of identification and the previous criminal history of the convicts in the jails of the Presidency as well as in the jails of most of the Native States. I trust that this will turn into a most useful branch of the police.

(3).—Court Prosecutors.

6 Court Prosecutors were sanctioned at the end of the year as an experiment. Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining suitable men. 6 candidates have been appointed on probation, of which 1 only was appointed before the end of the year. I hope that they will be successful, but some of them have little experience in their work, though they are the best available. If good results are not obtained, it will be the fault of the men, not of the system.

Apart from these 6 Court Prosecutors all prosecutions are now, as far as possible, undertaken by selected men who, in course of time, will get accustomed to these duties. It was hoped that by this time the scheme for the re-organization of the police would have been sanctioned. Unfortunately this is not the case, and Superintendents are rather hampered in their selection of officers from the force to conduct ordinary prosecutions from want of men of the required ability, of which under the re-organization, owing to better pay, there ought to be no lack.

(4).—Hospital Assistants.

The Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, has drawn attention to a serious blot in the procedure in cases of murder. In cases where wealthy persons are concerned, either as accused or as the relatives of the deceased, large sums of money can be, and doubtless often are, obtained by the Hospital Assistants. An opinion from him, which can seldom be gainsaid, is sufficient to acquit or convict the accused. In this country it cannot be supposed that such opportunities are neglected by either parties or by the Hospital Assistant. I would recommend that the advice of the Surgeon-General and the Legal Remembrancer should be taken as to the means necessary to limit the opportunity of bought evidence.

(5).—Railway and District Police.

The relations of the Railway and District Police have been improved, but the introduction of a better system of co-operation, which was decided on by a Committee of experienced Railway and District Superintendents, hangs fire for the present for want of more and better men, which can only be obtained when the re-organization is sanctioned.

(6).—Receivers of Stolen Property.

This year, I regret to say, is not as good as last in the matter of prosecution against receivers of stolen property. I have consulted the most experienced officers as to the best means of controlling receivers of stolen property, but I have been able to devise little that has been of use. By the assistance of the

detective branch, which was sanctioned in the last few weeks of the year, I hope in future to do some good. Notwithstanding the difficulties in the way, I am confident that by persevering in endeavours to effectually supervise this class, substantial good will be the result.

(7).—Village Police.

Superintendents pretty generally admit that the Village Police are very useful and assist materially in the detection of cases, but that they are not nearly as efficient as they ought to be. Considering the small remuneration which they receive, I am inclined to think that, unless they are better paid as they ought to be, as much work is got out of them as is to be expected. The Magistrates have in all cases listened to, and dealt with, complaints against them. In districts where there is much crime, pátels, especially hereditary ones, do not do their duty as they should. I have had the honour of dealing separately with this subject in Mr. Kennedy's report on the disturbed tálukas of the Poona District, and will not, therefore, repeat what I wrote.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. HUMFREY, Lieutenant-Colonel,

Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I for the Presidency for 1891.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks showing number of cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, escape, &c.	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.					
				Col. 2.	Col. 3.																									Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1. Murders	59	257	316	7	49	208	188	32	152	90	72	1	1	...	...	188	90	80	354	434	10	321	121	97	18	17	1	372	338	122	4	6
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	29	166	195	9	59	107	103	13	87	58	24	3	3	...	...	103	58	37	247	284	11	197	91	75	3	4	1	250	201	92	3	1
3. Dacoities	23	123	146	3	27	96	87	26	61	38	29	3	2	1	...	88	38	87	471	558	10	499	227	47	3	3	...	474	502	227	...	2
4. Robberies	81	570	651	32	280	290	238	91	146	110	101	25	19	6	2	244	112	35	379	414	29	334	175	48	48	48	12	427	382	187	1	3
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	459	4,298	4,757	142	1,048	3,250	3,130	2,018	1,111	960	437	17	11	6	2	3,136	962	121	2,103	2,224	158	1,965	1,343	98	100	98	45	2,203	2,063	1,388	1	3
6. Thefts	1,134	14,472	15,606	559	6,459	8,013	7,453	2,298	5,149	4,633	1,135	596	272	324	206	7,777	4,839	295	9,535	9,830	556	8,868	6,304	393	1,776	1,782	529	11,311	10,650	6,833	6	13
7. Receiving stolen property	66	905	971	28	333	572	554	20	534	453	56	36	8	28	20	582	473	47	1,149	1,196	77	1,095	652	24	82	81	45	1,231	1,176	697	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abetments	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	...
Class I	58	942	1,000	30	503	439	375	36	339	263	92	402	206	196	88	571	351	134	2,266	2,400	143	2,018	938	239	2,727	2,686	529	4,993	4,704	1,467	...	...
,, II	359	2,853	3,212	143	1,425	1,428	1,294	175	1,109	843	350	260	107	153	77	1,447	920	297	2,984	3,281	194	2,682	1,234	394	877	877	204	3,861	3,559	1,438	10	11
,, III	586	5,979	6,565	198	1,932	4,047	3,759	2,191	1,564	1,265	676	187	103	84	32	3,843	1,297	261	3,520	3,781	246	3,281	1,923	244	585	553	145	4,105	3,864	2,088	4	10
,, IV	32	424	456	22	309	115	91	12	79	47	34	214	112	102	35	193	82	13	260	273	14	236	64	22	485	473	77	745	709	141	...	...
,, V	1,524	18,634	20,158	768	8,690	9,944	9,253	2,929	6,317	5,600	1,447	1,831	956	875	400	10,128	6,000	411	12,162	12,573	719	11,376	7,467	464	4,816	4,286	908	16,478	15,602	8,375	7	14
Total ...	2,559	28,835	31,394	1,161	12,859	15,976	14,775	5,343	9,411	8,021	2,599	2,894	1,484	1,410	632	16,185	8,653	1,116	21,197	22,313	1,316	19,598	11,631	1,364	8,990	8,905	1,863	30,187	28,503	18,494	21	35
Other Offences.																																
Class VI...	150	6,058	6,208	42	783	5,275	5,093	56	5,033	4,619	290	1,331	107	1,224	1,111	6,317	5,730	97	6,497	6,594	132	6,232	5,176	225	2,342	2,322	1,800	8,539	8,554	6,976	4	5
Grand Total ...	2,709	34,893	37,602	1,203	13,642	21,251	19,868	5,399	14,444	12,640	2,889	4,225	1,591	2,634	1,743	22,502	14,383	1,213	27,694	28,907	1,448	25,830	16,807	1,589	11,332	11,227	3,663	39,026	37,057	20,470	25	40

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ...	13	461	15	463
Compounded	5	346	5	349
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code...	...	60	...	63
Turned out non-cognizable	52	602	60	800
Declared maliciously false	164	1,675	162	1,721
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	925	9,709	959	10,239

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Disposed of under Section 95, Indian Penal Code	...	1	...	1
Transferred	2	2	2	3
Disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code	...	3	...	3
Total ...	1,161	12,859	1,203	13,642

Percentages, Presidency.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	47·8	59·2	35·9	37·6
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	56·3	66·6	43·5	46·1
3. Dacoities	43·6	62·2	44·4	45·4
4. Robberies	46·2	75·3	47·8	52·3
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	30·6	86·4	63·1	68·3
6. Thefts...	62·1	89·9	66·8	71·08
7. Receiving stolen property ...	81·7	84·8	55·6	59·5
Abetments	100·	100·	100·	100·
Class I.	70·1	77·5	43·4	46·4
„ II.	65·1	76·01	42·7	46·01
„ III.	33·6	80·8	54·3	58·6
„ IV.	51·6	59·4	25·6	27·1
„ V.	60·5	88·6	61·6	65·6
Total for I. P. C. cases	54·2	85·2	55·5	59·3
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	90·6	91·7	81·2	83·05
Grand Total ...	63·6	87·5	61·5	65·6

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
1,48,615	9,63,228	11,11,743	5,37,113	48·3	929	12,196	13,125	9,020	68·7	1,94,027

APPENDIX B.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1 for Sind for 1891.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.												REMARKS showing number of cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, escape, &c.	
	Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 ( ))	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposal without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				Cases.	Persons.
				Column 2.	Column 3.																										
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
1. Murders	16	66	82	2	14	52	47	6	39	24	19	...	...	...	...	47	24	21	106	127	2	72	28	51	5	5	1	111	77	29	2	2
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	7	31	38	2	11	20	19	...	19	17	6	3	3	...	...	19	17	6	38	44	1	28	25	15	...	...	...	38	28	25	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	1	2	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	3	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	3	1	.....	.....
4. Robberies	10	89	99	3	43	46	35	7	28	22	18	16	14	2	2	37	24	5	63	68	...	57	34	10	14	14	2	77	71	36	.....	1
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	80	1,135	1,215	12	233	902	883	484	399	355	87	6	4	2	...	885	355	40	683	723	30	663	466	29	40	40	24	723	703	490	.....	1
6. Thefts...	280	4,515	4,795	81	1,652	2,863	2,687	903	1,781	1,650	375	315	199	116	59	2,803	1,709	121	3,126	3,247	158	2,931	2,275	155	621	621	151	3,747	3,552	2,426	3	3
7. Receiving stolen property.	26	362	388	11	183	179	168	11	157	128	26	20	5	15	9	183	137	13	362	375	29	337	161	9	50	50	24	412	387	185	.....	.....
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abetments	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	.....	.....
Class I	13	211	224	1	107	104	92	13	79	67	24	287	153	134	57	226	124	23	558	581	3	495	253	83	1,732	1,721	281	2,290	2,216	534	.....	.....
,, II	66	679	745	24	361	318	284	20	261	210	76	108	45	63	38	347	257	76	693	769	62	590	323	113	268	268	79	961	858	402	3	4
,, III	107	1,551	1,658	20	433	1,113	1,078	549	529	469	127	108	64	44	21	1,122	490	56	911	967	40	880	604	45	268	268	68	1,179	1,148	672	.....	2
,, IV	...	61	61	...	42	19	15	4	11	11	4	27	15	12	8	27	19	...	52	52	8	38	19	6	55	55	16	107	93	35	.....	.....
,, V	344	5,631	5,975	115	2,258	3,373	3,159	1,057	2,099	1,924	443	623	427	196	86	3,355	2,010	147	3,798	3,945	231	3,540	2,489	171	1,096	1,096	206	4,894	4,636	2,695	3	3
Total ...	530	8,136	8,666	160	3,201	4,935	4,631	1,643	2,982	2,693	674	1,153	704	449	210	5,080	2,903	302	6,015	6,317	344	5,546	3,691	418	3,419	3,408	650	9,434	8,954	4,341	6	9
Other Offences.																																
Class VI	40	1,972	2,012	4	279	1,693	1,650	14	1,633	1,582	79	272	15	257	232	1,907	1,814	31	1,932	1,963	21	1,870	1,650	70	382	382	311	2,314	2,252	1,961	3	2
Grand Total ...	570	10,108	10,678	164	3,480	6,628	6,281	1,657	4,615	4,275	753	1,425	719	706	442	6,987	4,717	333	7,947	8,280	365	7,416	5,341	488	3,801	3,790	961	11,748	11,206	6,302	9	11

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*)	Column 5 (*b*)	Column 5 (*a*)	Column 5 (*b*)
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	11	...	12
Compounded	1	77	1	79
Turned out non-cognizable	12	225	12	334
Declared maliciously false	31	654	31	669
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	116	2,234	120	2,366
Total ...	160	3,201	164	3,480

Percentages, Sind.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	51·06	61·5	36·8	38·8
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	89·4	89·4	86·2	89·2
3. Dacoities	100·	100·	100·	100·
4. Robberies	62·8	78·5	58·6	59·6
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	40·2	88·9	67·1	70·2
6. Thefts	61·4	92·6	73·5	77·6
7. Receiving stolen property ...	76·1	81·5	43·9	47·7
Abetments	100·	100·	100·	100·
Class I	72·8	84·8	50·8	51·1
„ II	77·1	83·9	49·2	54·7
„ III	43·5	88·6	65·5	68·6
„ IV	73·3	100·	41·3	50·
„ V	60·9	91·6	65·9	70·3
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	58·1	90·3	62·5	66·5
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	95·8	96·8	87·1	88·2
Grand Total ...	68·06	92·6	68·5	72·01

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
14,399	1,79,602	1,94,001	91,993	47·4	207	3,976	4,183	2,614	62·4	25,170

APPENDIX C.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I for the Northern Division for 1891.

Description of Crime.	Cases. Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Col. 2.	Cases excluded from Col. 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of *real* cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Persons. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks showing number of cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, escapes, &c. Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1. Murders	12	44	56	1	5	39	38	6	32	18	12	...	...	...	...	38	18	20	86	106	3	83	28	19	...	...	...	86	83	28	...	1
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	9	65	74	3	11	54	48	10	36	21	12	...	...	...	...	48	21	4	142	146	4	88	29	54	...	1	1	142	89	30	2	...
3. Dacoities	6	35	41	2	10	25	23	7	16	11	6	...	...	...	...	23	11	28	117	145	1	133	81	11	...	...	...	117	133	81	...	...
4. Robberies	13	100	113	4	34	66	56	14	41	31	19	2	1	1	...	57	31	7	93	100	4	87	49	7	1	1	...	94	85	49	1	2
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	106	971	1,077	36	197	774	735	453	282	233	109	2	1	1	1	736	234	8	537	545	21	497	343	27	16	16	12	553	513	355	...	...
6. Thefts	194	2,879	3,073	99	1,031	1,845	1,772	325	1,446	1,257	171	140	14	126	84	1,898	1,341	75	2,672	2,747	155	2,526	1,709	65	400	399	215	3,072	2,925	1,974	1	1
7. Receiving stolen property ...	13	290	303	5	90	200	193	4	189	172	15	4	1	3	3	196	175	11	421	432	32	393	240	7	7	7	6	428	409	246	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	4	174	178	2	79	95	82	2	80	49	15	16	3	13	10	95	59	14	635	649	72	551	176	26	91	84	39	726	635	215	...	...
,, II	95	787	882	42	330	457	422	58	361	256	88	33	8	25	11	447	267	93	1,098	1,191	78	962	401	150	81	82	25	1,179	1,044	494	3	1
,, III	154	1,349	1,503	51	347	1,002	945	525	418	324	160	16	5	11	1	956	325	54	946	1,000	40	836	536	69	49	49	17	995	933	573	1	5
,, IV	7	57	64	3	35	22	18	...	18	7	8	44	17	27	4	45	11	7	59	66	3	60	8	3	56	56	5	115	116	13	...	...
,, V	259	3,619	3,878	142	1,424	2,195	2,095	340	1,754	1,493	217	310	116	194	111	2,289	1,604	99	3,440	3,539	205	3,255	2,092	78	648	647	263	4,088	3,902	2,365	1	1
Total ...	519	5,986	6,505	240	2,215	3,771	3,562	923	2,631	2,129	488	419	149	270	137	3,832	2,266	267	6,178	6,445	398	5,714	3,213	326	925	918	347	7,103	6,632	3,660	8	7
Other Offences.																																
Class VI...	54	1,917	1,971	10	133	1,784	1,747	13	1,733	1,519	81	269	25	244	202	1,991	1,751	34	2,225	2,259	52	2,134	1,738	72	544	543	136	2,700	2,677	2,174	1	1
Grand Total ...	573	7,903	8,476	250	2,348	5,555	5,309	936	4,364	3,678	569	688	174	514	339	5,823	4,017	301	8,403	8,704	450	7,848	4,951	398	1,469	1,461	783	9,872	9,309	5,734	9	8

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	...	286	...	286
Compounded	...	132	...	133
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	41	...	41
Turned out non-cognizable	13	89	13	105

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Declared maliciously false	25	196	25	198
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	202	1,471	212	1,585
Total ...	240	2,215	250	2,348

Percentages, Northern Division.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	47·3	56·2	32·1	33·7
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides... ...	43·7	58·3	31·5	32·9
3. Docoities	47·8	68·7	60·4	60·9
4. Rabberies	55·3	75·6	52·6	56·3
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	31·7	82·6	66·2	69·01
6. Thefts	70·9	86·9	65·5	69·6
7. Receiving stolen property ...	89·1	91·005	56·4	61·06
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	59·7	61·2	28·2	31·9
„ II	60·6	70·9	38·5	41·6
„ III	34·2	77·5	57·5	60·4
IV	38·8	38·8	12·6	13·3
„ V	71·2	85·1	60·4	64·2
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	59·7	80·9	52·5	56·2
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	88·6	89·3	79·4	81·4
Grand Total ...	69·2	84·2	59·6	63·08

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
18,890	2,16,693	2,35,583	1,42,093	60·3	119	2,822	2,941	2,238	76·09	38,188

APPENDIX D.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I for the Central Division for 1891.

Description of Crime.	Cases.																Persons.												Remarks showing number of persons and cases ended by death, lunacy, escape, &c.	
	Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from. Col. 2.	Cases excluded from. Col. 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1. Murders	21	75	96	4	22	53	51	9	42	24	19	1	1	...	...	51	24	23	75	98	2	82	30	13	3	2	...	78	84	30	...	1
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	7	41	48	3	22	19	21	3	18	10	2	...	...	...	...	21	10	13	45	58	6	50	25	2	...	...	...	45	50	25	...	...
3. Dacoities	7	64	71	1	12	52	41	14	27	14	17	...	...	...	...	41	14	21	228	249	8	233	62	7	...	...	...	228	233	62	...	1
4. Robberies	45	257	302	19	117	140	120	53	67	48	46	5	2	3	...	123	48	17	156	173	16	134	77	23	19	19	10	175	153	87	...	...
5. Housebreaking with intent to commit theft ...	205	1,454	1,659	75	452	1,002	970	667	303	257	162	7	4	3	1	973	258	58	599	657	101	522	370	33	22	21	6	621	543	376	...	1
6. Thefts...	433	4,240	4,673	255	2,274	1,966	1,825	677	1,148	1,004	319	89	31	58	44	1,883	1,048	53	2,061	2,114	124	1,920	1,257	65	319	316	87	2,380	2,236	1,344	...	5
7. Receiving stolen property	17	185	202	6	47	138	142	2	140	111	7	8	...	8	6	150	117	19	223	242	15	227	160	...	17	17	12	240	244	172	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	23	329	352	17	188	141	124	19	105	83	23	45	16	29	11	153	94	28	584	612	65	476	273	71	414	414	160	998	890	373	...	...
,, II	108	799	907	38	442	357	319	58	261	182	108	74	32	42	13	361	195	68	590	658	36	544	237	77	321	320	57	911	864	294	...	1
,, III	219	2,104	2,323	90	760	1,344	1,190	777	413	313	283	36	18	18	5	1,208	318	87	1,084	1,171	138	956	505	75	113	112	35	1,197	1,068	541	...	2
,, IV	11	168	179	7	128	40	34	3	31	17	10	104	51	53	19	87	36	3	82	85	3	73	25	9	253	241	43	335	314	68	...	...
,, V	622	5,450	6,072	343	2,966	2,484	2,334	828	1,506	1,299	429	709	310	399	159	2,733	1,458	101	2,734	2,835	154	2,591	1,613	84	1,773	1,741	304	4,507	4,332	1,917	...	6
Total ...	983	8,850	9,833	495	4,484	4,366	4,001	1,685	2,316	1,894	853	968	427	541	207	4,542	2,101	287	5,074	5,361	396	4,640	2,593	316	2,874	2,828	599	7,948	7,468	3,192	...	9
Other Offences.																																
Class VI	36	1,488	1,524	23	256	1,232	1,162	23	1,139	988	83	230	23	207	179	1,369	1,167	18	1,523	1,541	26	1,450	1,178	63	624	621	411	2,147	2,071	1,589	..	2
Grand Total ...	1,019	10,338	11,357	518	4,740	5,598	5,163	1,708	3,455	2,882	936	1,198	450	748	386	5,911	3,268	305	6,597	6,902	422	6,090	3,771	379	3,498	3,449	1,010	10,095	9,539	4,781	...	11

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ...	9	106	11	107
Compounded	2	65	2	65
Disposed of under Section 217, Criminal Procedure Code	...	6	...	7
Turned out non-cognizable	11	168	16	235
Declared maliciously false	56	362	56	375
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	415	3,771	431	3,944
Disposed of under Section 95, Indian Penal Code	...	1	...	1
Transferred	2	2	2	3
Disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code	...	3	...	3
Total ...	495	4,484	518	4,740

Percentages, Central Division.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	47·05	57·1	35·2	36·5
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	47·6	55·5	44·6	50·
3. Dacoities	34·1	51·8	25·6	26·6
4. Robberies	40·	71·6	51·3	57·4
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	26·4	84·8	59·2	70·8
6. Thefts	55·01	87·4	61·3	65·4
7. Receiving stolen property ...	78·1	79·2	66·1	70·4
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	66·9	79·04	39·3	44·7
„ II	57·05	69·7	40·7	43·5
„ III	26·3	75·7	46·07	52·8
„ IV	50·	54·8	32·8	34·2
„ V	55·6	86·2	58·6	62·2
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	47·3	81·7	51·3	55·8
Class VI.—Offences under other laws ...	85·02	86·7	79·7	81·2
Grand Total ...	55·8	83·4	57·8	61·9

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
88,320	3,59,401	4,47,721	1,81,777	40·6	454	3,582	4,036	2,810	69·6	93,872

APPENDIX E.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I for the Southern Division for 1891.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.							Persons otherwise arrested within the year.						Remarks showing number of cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, escape, &c.	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
				Col. 2	Col. 3.																											
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																															Cases.	Persons.
1. Murders	10	72	82	..	8	64	52	11	39	24	22	..	..	..	..	52	24	16	87	103	3	84	35	14	10	10	..	97	94	35	2	2
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	6	29	35	1	15	14	15	..	14	10	4	..	..	..	..	15	10	14	22	36	..	31	12	4	3	3	..	25	34	12	1	1
3. Dacoities	9	22	31	..	4	18	22	6	17	12	5	..	..	..	..	22	12	37	126	163	1	132	83	29	1	1	..	127	133	83	..	1
4. Robberies	13	124	137	6	86	38	27	17	10	9	18	2	2	..	..	27	9	6	67	73	9	56	15	8	14	14	..	81	70	15	..	..
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	68	738	806	19	186	572	542	414	127	115	79	2	2	..	..	542	115	15	284	299	6	283	164	9	22	21	3	306	304	167	1	1
6. Thefts	227	2,838	3,065	124	1,502	1,336	1,169	393	774	722	270	52	28	24	19	1,193	741	46	1,676	1,722	119	1,491	1,013	108	436	446	76	2,112	1,937	1,089	2	4
7. Receiving stolen property	10	68	78	6	13	55	51	3	48	42	8	4	2	2	2	53	44	4	143	147	1	138	91	8	8	7	3	151	145	94	..	..
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..
Class I.	18	228	246	10	129	99	77	2	75	64	30	54	34	20	10	97	74	69	489	558	3	496	296	59	490	467	49	979	963	345	..	..
,, II.	90	588	678	39	294	296	269	39	226	186	78	45	22	23	15	292	201	60	603	663	18	586	273	54	207	207	45	810	793	318	4	6
,, III.	106	975	1,081	37	392	583	546	342	204	159	106	27	16	11	5	557	164	64	579	643	28	559	278	55	155	154	25	734	713	303	..	1
,, IV.	14	138	152	12	104	34	24	5	19	12	12	39	29	10	4	34	16	3	67	70	..	65	12	5	121	121	13	183	186	25	..	..
,, V.	299	3,934	4,233	168	2,042	1,892	1,665	704	953	884	358	189	103	86	44	1,751	928	64	2,190	2,254	129	1,990	1,273	131	799	802	136	2,989	2,792	1,408	3	4
Total	527	5,863	6,390	266	2,959	2,904	2,581	1,092	1,482	1,305	584	354	204	150	78	2,731	1,383	260	3,930	4,190	178	3,698	2,134	304	1,772	1,751	267	5,702	5,449	2,401	7	10
Other Offences.																																
Class VI.	20	681	701	5	117	566	534	6	528	500	47	560	44	516	498	1,050	998	14	817	831	33	778	610	20	792	776	642	1,609	1,554	1,252	..	..
Grand Total	547	6,544	7,091	271	3,076	3,470	3,115	1,098	2,010	1,805	631	914	248	666	576	3,781	2,381	274	4,747	5,021	211	4,476	2,744	324	2,564	2,527	909	7,311	7,003	3,653	7	10

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code	4	58	4	58
Compounded	2	72	2	72
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	..	13	..	15
Turned out non-cognizable	16	120	19	126
Declared maliciously false	52	463	50	479
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	192	2,233	196	2,324
Total	266	2,959	271	3,074

Percentages, Southern Division.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	46·1	61·5	39·3	41·6
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	66·6	71·4	37·5	38·7
3. Dacoities	54·5	70·5	61·9	62·8
4. Robberies	33·3	90·	23·07	26·7
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	21·2	90·5	56·5	57·9
6. Thefts	61·7	93·2	62·7	67·9
7. Receiving stolen property ...	82·3	87·5	65·4	65·9
Abetments	.....	.....	100·	100·
Class I	83·1	85·3	59·3	59·6
„ II	69·1	82·3	44·8	46·5
„ III	29·1	77·9	47·2	49·7
„ IV	50·	63·1	18·4	18·4
„ V	53·09	92·2	59·9	63·9
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	50·5	88·05	54·9	57·7
Class VI.—Offences under other laws ...	93·6	94·6	75·2	78·4
Grand Total ...	57·9	89·8	58·4	61·3

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of Property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of Property stolen during the year under report.	Total Value of Property stolen.	Value of Property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which Property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which Property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which Property was stolen.	Number of cases in which Property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of Property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
26,906	2,07,532	2,34,438	1,21,250	51·7	149	1,816	1,965	1,358	69·1	36,797

By order,

A. R. MAIDMENT, Personal Assistant,

for Inspector-General of Police.

SIND.

No. 417 OF 1892.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Camp at Kotri, 14th March 1892.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE KARACHI DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1891.

Mr. Vincent has held charge of the Karáchi District throughout the year with Mr. Cooke as his Assistant since February 1891.

2. The high standard to which this district has reached has been more than maintained. Indian Penal Code cases have fallen from 1,800 in 1889 and 1,406 in 1890 to 1,303, and true cases from 999 in 1890 to 944. The decrease is in class V, in which last year the number of cases sent to the police for investigation was 1,102 compared with 986. True cases of house-breaking and thefts in particular have diminished.

3. The percentages of convictions to the number of Penal Code cases disposed of and brought to trial, which were remarkably high before, have risen still further, from 59·09 to 62·82 and 92·34 to 92·8 respectively. Similar percentages of persons convicted have fallen slightly from 70·92 to 69·98 and 76·7 to 74·1, but are far in advance of those of the Presidency given in last year's report.

4. The diminution of the total percentages for all sorts of crimes from 72·27 and 79·1 to 71·76 and 78·84 has been explained by Mr. Vincent as due to two causes. First, many fewer persons were sent up under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code this year, security having been taken from 74 persons out of 92 sent up against 204 out of 219 :—

"The decrease is due," says Mr. Vincent, "not to want of exertion on the part of the police, but simply to the falling off of the supply; the very large number of men sent up in 1889 and 1890, many of whom are still in jail or whose security bonds are still in force, has had a most deterrent and salutary effect, as evinced by the decrease in crime."

The District Magistrate adds that the police and Magistrates were worked up to unusual activity in 1890 consequent on the Hyderabad dacoities. Records of convicted and suspected persons are regularly kept and checked by Mr. Vincent, and there is no fear of his neglecting this most effective means of keeping down crime in Sind. The second cause was that the number of cases brought to trial under Section 31 of Act VII of 1867, which usually result in convictions, were much reduced owing to a ruling of the Sadar Court that such cases can only be taken up by the police on the complaint of a private person. The cases under class VI have fallen from 582 to 309. The remedy proposed by the District Magistrate is the extension of the Police Act IV of 1890 to Sind.

5. The value of property stolen was Rs. 49,630 against Rs. 35,313 of last year, and the value of the property recovered was less, Rs. 22,384 to Rs. 27,468, the reason being that several of the cases involving large sums were either false, or should have been more properly treated as cases of embezzlement. Though the percentage of property recovered has fallen from 53·65 to 44·18, the percentage of cases in which stolen property was recovered was 70·74 compared with 68·2. This is, so far as it goes, a good sign of the activity of the police. The Superintendent mentions one serious highway robbery of Rs. 3,008, the greater part of which was cash. The promptness of the police and, the Commissioner may add, the very effective assistance of a neighbouring zamindár, who has been deservedly rewarded, led to the recovery of Rs. 2,821 and the conviction of 3 persons.

6. The number of excluded cases is less, just as is the number of reported cases, and the percentage remains almost the same; but there is a noticeable

decrease from 74 to 49 in the number of cases classed by the Magistrates as maliciously false. Mr. Vincent adds:—

"The police have made every endeavour to prosecute and obtain the punishment of the persons who preferred maliciously false complaints, but only in 5 cases were convictions obtained; in others the case was dismissed; but in most cases Magistrates declined to entertain the complaint of the police."

The Superintendent attributes this result partly to a Bombay High Court ruling of the 10th July 1873, that when a person not legally bound to furnish information of an offence falsely informs the police that such an offence has been committed, but without intending to cause injury or annoyance to any particular person, he has not committed an offence under this section (*i.e.* 182, Indian Penal Code). But where there was no intention to cause injury or annoyance to any particular person, a complaint could not be 'maliciously' false, and applications to prosecute should not be made where only a mistake has occurred. Mr. Vincent also observes with truth that Magistrates form their opinion that a case is maliciously false "not by direct disproof of the complainant's allegation (which might form thereafter the basis of a prosecution), but by general inferences drawn from circumstances," and Magistrates are of course acting rightly in refusing a trial where there is only surmise, or at best negative proof of guilt.

7. Mr. Vincent points out that after deducting 909 men who are engaged in the town, Karáchi harbour and the railway, and include the armed police, there are only 521 men out of 1,430 left to guard a district of 13,000 square miles and a population of 440,000, or 1 man to every 25 square miles and 845 inhabitants. The figures shown in Statement D last year showed 1 man to every 9·84 miles exclusive of towns and to 270·89 rural inhabitants. The Superintendent therefore remarks that "this Statement D stands in need of amendment, as in its present arrangement no clear perception can be got of the details of distribution and the number of men available for district duty." The Commissioner is unable to approve of any change in the standard form, which might no doubt be elaborated to an illimitable extent. The figures have mainly an academical interest, as any increase or decrease in a force would not be based on these figures but on actual needs.

8. Mr. Vincent explains the difference in the figures for the year 1890 by the circumstance that previously men in the armed Reserve and those serving in towns in the district were shown under station duties, and now, according to his mode of filling up the form, only 716 instead of 825 officers and men are shown as such.

9. It is satisfactory that the number of punishments has much decreased, 138 altogether compared with 218 last year, and this is noticeable among the officers, of whom only 17 compared with 28 were punished, and none of whom were dismissed. The number of men judicially punished for criminal offences by Magistrates is double what it was (including "other" offences) in 1890, *viz.*, 30 as against 15. The Superintendent justly points to this as indicating the bad quality of recruits, most of the offences having been theft. The number of men rewarded was 14—3 by promotion and 11 by money presents.

10. There is an improvement also in education in the force, 103 officers and 136 men being able to read and write as against 96 officers and 110 men. There are no men under instruction.

11. Resignations during the year without a pension or gratuity were still very high, amounting to 67, and the Superintendent alludes to the great difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits.

12. Mr. Vincent reflects with regret upon the number of foreigners in his force. The Town and Harbour Police and the armed Police are nearly all foreigners; the numbers are nearly equal on the Railway, and in the District Police the number is 47 out of a total of 495, but the District Magistrate thinks, and the Commissioner is inclined to agree with him, that the foreigners are likely to be of more use than Sindhis in the towns, Harbour and armed Police, and the 8 per cent. of foreigners in the District Police is not very large. Mr. Vincent's objection to the foreigners is that they do not know the language and require more leave and oftener than the Sindhi who is near his home.

13. Drill has been fairly successful, and 11 superior officers have been put through a course of instruction during the year.

14. The Superintendent of Police investigated 1 murder out of 4 and 2 heavy burglaries, besides numerous small cases. Satisfactory reasons are given why the other serious cases were not enquired into personally. Mr. Cooke, who is permanently on duty at Karáchi, investigated all the serious cases that occurred in his charge.

15. Out of 27 police stations and 106 outposts, the number visited by the Superintendent were 24 and 68, an improvement on last year.

16. The matter of the report is a sufficient proof of Mr. Vincent's success with the police of this district.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

No. 418 OF 1892.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Camp Kotri, 16th March 1892.

REVIEW OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

Mr. McIver has been in charge throughout the year, and the improvement effected in this difficult district, which was noticed in last year's review, has been continued.

2. Penal Code cases reported to the police have fallen from 2,975 to 2,505, and true cases both investigated by the police and direct from 1,866 to 1,755. The cases enquired into by the police in class V were 1,150 and 933 in the past two years, and in class III 350 and 417 respectively. The explanation of these figures is that cattle-thefts, as shown in Statement A, have decreased by more than 200, and house-breakings with intent to commit an offence have increased in number.

3. The reason given by Mr. McIver for the decrease in cattle-thefts coincides with the view taken by the District Magistrate of Upper Sind Frontier regarding the decrease of theft in that district. Owing to the prevailing scarcity of fodder they were not worth stealing. Several notorious cattle thieves were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment last year, with the result that this form of crime has decreased much in Hála and Shahdádpur tálukas. More care seems to have been taken in dealing with cases of this type, as the reduction in the number of cases of cattle-theft excluded is actually more than the reduction in the number of cases themselves.

The increase in house-breaking the Superintendent attributes, firstly, to the influx of foreigners and bad characters who have come to the Hyderabad District nominally in search of work on the railway. Crime has risen particularly in the tálukas through which or near which the construction is proceeding. These persons are new to the police, and the force is not strong enough to watch them properly. Government have already been asked for police for the new line which will be shortly opened.

The second suggestion he adduces is that the released prisoners from the Nára Gang which has been working in the Hyderabad District join their relations and friends who have come to meet them and who are probably equally criminal but have been more fortunate. This is perhaps rather a harsh statement and the cause first assigned is the more probable.

4. Of serious crime there were 31 cases of murder and culpable homicide including pending cases of last year of the usual type, intrigues with women being the usual motive. Convictions have been obtained in 16 of them, and 9

are still pending. No new dacoities occurred, but conviction was obtained on account of a dacoity that happened in 1881. There were 6 new cases of robbery during the year, and out of 11 for disposal 7 cases ended in conviction and 1 is pending.

5. The percentages of persons convicted to those arrested by the police *suo motu* and to those tried, *viz.* 67·78 and 76·13, are particularly good, and the total percentages in true Penal Code cases show an improvement on last year, being 62·95 and 91·14 compared with 59·34 and 90·88.

Except the percentages under class VI they are all higher than the figures for this province in 1890.

6. Out of property worth Rs. 47,020 property worth Rs. 26,562 was recovered ; the percentage of cases in which stolen property was recovered was 68·51, another high figure.

7. Mr. McIver reports that the security sections have not been so strictly enforced as in 1890, but the police are not entirely to blame for this. Still out of 80 true cases sent up there were convictions in 65, and 3 were pending, which is very good. The Superintendent remarks on difficulties raised by the Sadar Court in its requirements as to the evidence necessary for enforcing the sections, and to the amount of securities being reduced. Nevertheless this chapter has been used with very good effect in Sind hitherto.

Registers of local bad characters are carefully kept at all the stations.

8. Out of a total of 902 excluded Penal Code cases, 246 cases were declared maliciously false, and out of this large number prosecutions were instituted in 32 cases, 22 of which ended in convictions and 8 are still pending. The cases were well chosen and will make a good example.

9. The punishments in the force are very high ; the dismissals were 25, other departmental punishments 163, of which 81 were fines. The number of rewards (4) is conspicuously small. As Mr. McIver has such difficulty in obtaining and keeping good men he might perhaps be more liberal with his rewards as an inducement to good men to stay. It is very discouraging that 154 men left the force during the year. There was a great deal of sickness during the last three months, influenza and pneumonia being the prevalent forms.

There has been no advance in the education of the force. In drill and musketry this district is much above the Sind average, as 155 foot police were put through a complete course of drill and 320 foot police and 43 mounted constables had ball practice, and there are 28 marksmen, of whom 5 obtained Presidency prizes.

10. The escapes from police custody which have been hitherto high only numbered 3, and there was 1 escape from a lock-up.

11. Mr. McIver investigated 11 out of 19 serious offences and several minor cases and visited all the 27 police stations and 39 out of the 57 outposts.

12. The Commissioner fully concurs with the District Magistrate that he has met with deserved success in spite of the difficulties of his charge. Some of these, it is hoped, will be removed if the proposals for increased pay and additional police obtain the sanction of Government.

The Commissioner would have liked a more detailed review from Mr. Woodburn in submitting this report.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

No. 419 OF 1892.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Camp Kotri, 16th March 1892.

REVIEW OF THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE THAR AND PA'RKAR DISTRICT.

Mr. Giles has submitted an interesting report, which, though it shows an increase in the crimes of theft and house-breaking, does not display a loss of efficiency in the force.

2. The numbers of true Penal Code cases disposed of during the past three years have been 470, 389 and 403. The number of cases pending on the 31st December 1891 was 85. Mr. Giles gives an explanation of the large increase of pending cases, that he was ill and was not able to dispose of the cases himself sent up under Section 179, Criminal Procedure Code, as he usually does at the close of the year. True thefts rose from 273 to 287, of which the cattle thefts numbered 207 and 208. Out of the total number of thefts 177 were disposed of by trial and in 155 convictions were obtained. In no less than 71 reported cattle thefts it was found that the cattle had only strayed. This is no doubt a consequence of the rule that the police must enquire into all reported cattle thefts till they are satisfied that no theft has occurred, still it is a most wholesome order. House-breakings were 40 compared with last year's 20, but in only 3 cases was property stolen worth more than Rs. 100. Of the 24 cases of house-breaking with theft disposed of by trial, 22 ended in convictions. The additional crime is probably due to the scarcity in the desert; most of the thefts and robberies have been petty cases.

3. There were 266 excluded cases, of which 65 were classed as maliciously false. Prosecution were instituted in 20 of them, resulting in convictions in 16. This is very satisfactory.

4. The percentages for Penal Code cases, 66·66 and 87·21 for cases ending in conviction to those disposed of and tried, and 65·61 and 67·28 for persons convicted to those arrested and tried, show a marked improvement over last year. The percentages for persons are superior to the Sind average last year.

5. The value of property stolen has fallen from Rs. 21,300 to Rs. 15,935. The value of recovered property was Rs. 12,231, and the percentage of cases in which some was recovered was 85·80, which is again better than last year.

6. There were 9 cases of murder reported, 5 of which were considered true. One of these, still undetected, in which the headless body of a woman was found in a canal, was apparently committed in Thar and Párkar; but it is probable, as far as is known, that the actors belong to the Hyderabad District. In 3 out of the other 4 cases, convictions were obtained.

A conviction was obtained in the one serious case of robbery; there are 4 minor cases pending. A dacoity occurred in the Diplo Táluka in which the criminals belonged to the gang which has caused and is still causing trouble in Káthiáwár and Cutch. The 9 dacoits were pursued by 3 of the Thar and Párkar Police across the Rann. The police failed to catch any of them. Their conduct is under enquiry. The object of the dacoits was, it was at first thought, to revenge themselves on a Memon who had married a woman already betrothed to some one in Cutch. Fortunately the Memon was not at home. They came on foot and on their return journey carried off every camel and horse they saw, and committed 8 distinct offences.

7. Security was taken from 39 persons who were brought up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

8. The behaviour of the Hurs has been good and the punitive post has been taken off which was imposed in 1890. A small post has been established in the Khipra Táluka on account of the inhabitants indirectly assisting thieves.

9. A slight change was made in the distribution of the mounted police, and more were sent to the Nára Valley where the population is increasing rapidly.

10. Punishments have exceeded the average; the number of persons punished was 69; the figure in the return is 77, as 8 were punished either twice or departmentally as well as judicially. No rewards, except for the detection of smuggled opium, were given either in 1890 or 1891. A little more liberality in this direction might perhaps prove useful.

11. The number of educated men in the force increases very slowly: only 39 officers and 25 men can read and write. Mr. Giles has been obliged to degrade one of his best educated chief constables, and the old type of officer seems to be the more efficient in these parts. Mr. Giles is endeavouring to get young educated Mussalmans into the mounted branch. It has been found that horses are more serviceable even in the desert than camels for savárs: among the latter the mortality has been great this year, and they are being replaced by horses.

There are 29 vacancies—a large number, and most of them are in the foot police.

12. Drill and ball practice has been fair. There are 8 marksmen, and 16 men took part in the competitions at Hyderabad.

Out of 19 stations and 60 outposts, 10 and 23 respectively were visited.

13. Mr. Giles has said nothing of the working of his village patels and pagis who are paid for from the Cess Fund.

14. Notwithstanding the slight increase in crime, Mr. Giles may be congratulated on a generally successful year.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

No. 525 OF 1892.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karáchi, 29th March 1892.

REMARKS ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, SHIKA'RPUR.

Mr. Cox, who has submitted the report for 1891, has been in charge since June 15th. Mr. Austin had been Superintendent for little more than a year, when he was relieved on the 22nd May. Mr. Thatcher, Assistant Superintendent, held charge during the interval.

2. The number of true Penal Code cases have been 1,761, 1,992 and 1,939 in the past three years. As the number has remained much the same as in 1890, Mr. Austin's reason for the sudden increase in that year gains weight. The decrease though only small in 1891 is remarkable when it is noticed that 400 more cases were reported to the police, and that the number of direct cases disposed of rose from 382 to 623. The number of excluded cases cannot well be compared with 1890, as Mr. Cox, presumably by oversight, has not given the details in the prescribed form. Still it is apparent that the increase in excluded cases has been principally under the head "Unintentionally false." The maliciously false complaints appear to have increased but slightly. It is difficult therefore to understand the advance in crimes reported to the police, of which no explanation has been offered. But Sind has always been specially notorious for false and fabricated accusations. Jealousy in regard to women and a loyal desire to keep the lady's name out of the case accounts for a large number of them. The Superintendent has remarked that the Sub-Magistrates of the district have excluded 369 cases sent up for trial as false, and he would prefer, as a basis of general

comparison, that no case once sent up should be excluded, except by order of a First Class Magistrate. But under the orders of Government each Magistrate classifies his own cases. The Commissioner regrets that the number of pending cases has gone up to 362, more even than in 1889. The 179 pending before the police are almost as many as the total of 1890, and the District Magistrate should satisfy himself when examining the monthly criminal returns that the Magistracy have not got into a loose unsystematic way of trying cases, and where this appears to be the case, he should issue the necessary reprimand.

3. There have been 29 murders and culpable homicides against 15 in 1890, and robberies have gone up by strides from 12 to 19 and now to 28. A very large number of the former class, of which the Superintendent has given a concise account in his report, were connected with women, 14 convictions have been obtained, while 8 cases are still pending. The robberies do not seem to have been serious or organised, and "a considerable number were attributed, possibly with much truth, to individual members of the Bagri community" says Mr. Cox. The District Magistrate remarks with some force on this, that these wanderers are or ought to be thoroughly well known to the police, and it rests with them to check this form of lawlessness, and, as the Superintendent himself remarks, the Sub-divisional Magistrates have been enforcing the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure with vigour. Thefts and cattle-thefts have diminished from 1,453 to 1,320 and this decrease is attributed to the active use of the chapter just named, just as the neglect of these provisions was alleged to be the cause of the increase of theft in 1890. Mr. Cox has given some interesting statistics regarding cattle-thefts collected since he joined the district. "There were 275 head of cattle stolen from July 18th to December 31st, and 169 recovered. This is not a brilliant record, but neither is it altogether an unsatisfactory one," in which the Commissioner concurs. The District Magistrate does not credit the decrease in theft, remarking:—

"Thefts are not reported, and most of those reported are so for other reasons than of theft only. Unless an offender is caught red-handed he is seldom, if ever, detected by the police."

In this Colonel Mayhew seems hardly fair towards the police. The tendency on the contrary is the other way. A man, whose camel has strayed, instead of looking for it at once rushes to the police and complains that it has been stolen, knowing that the police have been ordered to treat all cases where cattle are missing as cattle-thefts, before making any search. Moreover, the percentage of convictions to true cases of theft disposed of is 53·74, while it was only 48·2 for the whole province in 1890. The number of investigated cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft is 312. The Superintendent comments on the ease with which these crimes can be effected owing to the practice of the people sleeping on their roofs during the hot weather and leaving the doors and windows insecurely fastened. And it appears from the District Magistrate's remarks that until recently there has been considerable laxity in the system of patrolling the streets of large towns at night. It is hoped that these cases will be found to have diminished in 1892 after the particular attention Mr. Cox has given to the subject.

4. Turning to classes the figures of all have increased except class V. In class II there have been several prosecutions for the abduction of women from the Punjáb, in regard to which the District Magistrate's and the Superintendent's opinions differ. The latter thinks the women are not deserving objects of pity; that they consent to come with the abductor, who is a mere matrimonial agent, and if their new home does not suit them they disappear, not always empty-handed. The District Magistrate, however, says "there are doubtless quasi-slave-dealing operations being carried on under our noses," and cites the case of 7 men who were apprehended with 14 women in Sind and who were all convicted at Lahore. There are no doubt cases of both kinds and it is often very difficult to ascertain whether the women have been really abducted or not. On the whole the Commissioner inclines to the Superintendent's opinion, but a traffic of the kind will need careful watching. It has been reported to Government, who have come to the conclusion that no action is needed at present.

The cases of class VI have risen from 560 to 956 which includes 200 cases of cruelty to animals.

5. It is very satisfactory that Mr. Cox has taken up vigorously the barbarous treatment inflicted upon donkeys. The number of persons brought up under Chapter VIII rose from 85 to 155. 107 convictions were obtained and 26 cases were pending. The result of this activity upon the statistics of theft has already been noted. The Superintendent alludes to the very great assistance given by the zamindárs:

"Zamindárs are over and over again more valuable than the village police of the Presidency proper, and I feel perfectly ashamed of having no funds at my disposal to present them with lungis, &c., in appreciation of the valuable services rendered by them."

The District Magistrate adds that a handsome sum should be placed at the Superintendent's disposal for rewards. Services rendered by these zamindárs are occasionally brought to the Commissioner's notice from time to time, and he shows his appreciation of them by gifts of swords and lungis. It is also at any time open to the Superintendent to apply through the District Magistrate for a money or other reward under Section 6 of Act IV of 1881, which was specially amended by Act II of 1888, in order to meet the very want which Mr. Cox describes.

6. There were 61 prosecutions for malicious complaints resulting in 37 convictions, while 14 cases are still pending. This is a great improvement on 1890, and the punishment of false informers should continue to be kept steadily in view.

7. The following figures show a marked advance in the police work of the district. The number of real cognizable cases reported is the same as in 1890, the number decided by trial has risen from 863 to 934 and the number ending in conviction from 769 to 826. Again the arrests were 2,129 against 1,884 in 1890. 52 persons only were released without trial compared with 137, and the convictions rose from 1,063 to 1,134. There is again a very large increase in the number of arrests by Magistrates. The figures for the past three years have been 932, 1,391 and 1,761, and this is accompanied by a large decrease in the number of direct cases disposed of and a very small increase in persons convicted. An explanation of these figures should have been furnished. The percentages have improved, but are not equal to those for the province in 1890.

8. The value of stolen property amounted to Rs. 52,724, or about Rs. 5,000 more than last year, and the percentage of cases in which recoveries were made is slightly better.

9. The punishments are extraordinarily high, numbering 387, the increase being among officers as well as men. The average number for the past three years is now 320, while in last year's report it was shown to be 277. It is to be hoped that the decrease in punishments towards the end of the year, noted by Mr. Cox, will continue. On the other hand, 3 rewards only have been given. Dismissals and resignations are both more numerous than in 1890, but Mr. Cox has succeeded not only in bringing the force up to strength, but in keeping it there. The figures for education show a slight improvement. Mr. Cox has taken a decided interest in drilling his men assisted by Mr. Lambert, Police Probationer, and their efforts have been attended with some success. The Superintendent's general remarks on the efficiency of the police have a hopeful ring. Eliminating the bad element, the rest are good. "The head constables have a familiar acquaintance with their districts, the bad characters and the crimes that have occurred. The chief constables are generally of a fine type ... ... The 3 Divisional Inspectors bestow great pains on their work and I am able to repose confidence in each of them." The District Magistrate thinks "the working of the police if not good is certainly not bad. The Inspectors are all experienced men, men of position and family, and worthy of the trust and confidence Mr. Cox has so soon been able to declare he reposes in them."

10. Of serious crimes 5 were investigated by Mr. Cox, 2 by Mr. Austin and 2 by Mr. Thatcher, besides minor cases. The District Magistrate remarks on the smallness of their number, but Mr. Cox has investigated many minor

cases personally, and the Commissioner knows that in work of this kind the Superintendent will not be found wanting. The number of police stations visited was 19, several of them more than once, and 37 outposts out of 93. Probably these figures will be better in the next report when Mr. Cox will have been able to arrange for a full tour, and possibly the district may have been reduced in size before the end of the year.

11. The District Magistrate remarks on the shoeing of the police horses. This question has already been receiving the Superintendent's consideration and they will be left unshod in future.

12. Mr. Cox takes the keenest interest in his men and his work. He has a very large and difficult charge, but he has set himself to work in the right way, winning the confidence of zamindárs, Hindu Panchâyets and his own men by personal intercourse and dealing with them direct. The Commissioner in Sind is sure that his activity and zeal will make a marked impression on the district.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

No. 416 of 1892.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Camp Kotri, 14th March 1892.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1891.

Mr. Penton, who has submitted the report, was on leave from April 18th to October 17th, the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Steele was in charge of the office for two months, and Mr. Thatcher for the remainder of time. Mr. Penton's report might with advantage have been condensed.

2. There has been a remarkable diminution in crime, the number of true Indian Penal Code cases being 323, 107 less than in 1890. Thefts are 86 less than the three years' average, but house-breakings accompanied by theft are 16 more. Murders and robberies have decreased.

Mr. Penton congratulates the police, and with reason, on the smaller number of thefts and robberies in a year of scarcity. The Acting District Magistrate Mr. Mules remarks that this may also be partly accounted for by the fact that the population was reduced by emigration, and that owing to the scarcity of fodder, cattle were not worth stealing. There is some force in the District Magistrate's view, no doubt, but there is a strong tendency for crime to increase in bad years and the police are entitled to credit. The emigration also was to a partial extent compensated for by immigration into the Kashmor Táluka.

3. The diminution of cattle-stealing and similar crime is also undoubtedly due to the vigorous use which has been made of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code during the last three years in this district. In 1889-90 and 1891, 80, 63, and 70 persons respectively have been required to give security for their good behaviour. Of those who were sent up under Chapter VIII, 15 persons were discharged in 1891. Out of the 33 cases 11 were taken up by the Magistrates direct. Mr. Penton, however, was not called upon to pay compliments to the Magistracy for the free exercise of their powers under this chapter.

4. The percentages show a decided improvement. Those of true Penal Code cases ending in convictions to th se disposed of and those decided by trial

are 59·01 and 91·84 respectively, and the similar total percentages of all classes are 68·49 and 93·88. These were 43·40 and 89·16 and 49·79 and 90·49 respectively in 1890. They are all above the average of the Sind figures of 1890.

5. The number of excluded cases fell from 282 to 231, but 41 of these were declared by the Magistrates to be maliciously false, a larger proportion than before, though not so large as in some districts of Sind. In 18 of the 41 cases prosecutions were instituted, but in 5 only have convictions been obtained as yet; 7 are still pending. The District Magistrate recognises the difficulty in securing convictions in these cases, observing that it is a waste of time and trouble, and creates a bad effect, to send for trial persons against whom the evidence is not absolutely sound. However, the Commissioner is glad to see that vigorous measures for punishing false accusers are taken in this district.

6. Property worth Rs. 10,235 was stolen, and Rs. 5,550 worth recovered. The percentage of the number of cases in which property was recovered, namely 70·31, is better than the percentage of value recovered.

7. There were 7 cases of murder, attempted murder and culpable homicide. The District Magistrate calls attention to the fact that out of the 5 cases which were tried 1 only resulted in conviction and that before a Court of Elders, and suggests a doubt whether the Upper Sind Frontier Regulation answers its purpose. But proposals for making it more efficient are now before Government. In spite of the unwillingness of the Beluchis to give evidence against murderers, it might not be beyond the capacity of the Superintendent to find a competent Beluchi detective.

8. Mr. Penton remarks upon the number of licenses of all kinds allowed under the Arms Act, which have risen from 313 to 370; 240 of these were licenses to carry firearms. If Mr. Penton objects to the yearly renewal of any of these licenses, he has a list of the licensees, and his objections would of course receive due consideration. The increase in 1891 was, in fact, due to a number of petty Beluchi chieftains from the border having been called in to form a guard of honour on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Jacobabad in November last.

9. One officer and 16 men were dismissed, and minor departmental punishments were inflicted on 48 officers and men. Mr. Penton gives at full length his views as to the impolicy of constantly fining, in which the Commissioner concurs. A large majority of the fines were inflicted during Mr. Penton's absence on leave while Mr. Thatcher was acting for him.

10. Mr. Penton's efforts towards improving the standard of education in his force are very commendable. There are now 58 educated, and 31 (including 5 officers) under instruction.

11. The number of savárs drilled has fallen to 13 from the triennial average of 29. Mr. Penton, it is hoped, will be able to show an improvement in this next year. All the foot police at head-quarters are drilled. There were again 6 marksmen.

12. Only 2 out of 8 serious crimes were investigated personally. In the other cases Mr. Penton has explained that the culprits were immediately arrested. But the Commissioner is of opinion that this is not a sufficient explanation.

13. All the police stations and 26 out of the 37 outposts were visited. This is not enough, considering the size of the district, but Mr. Penton suffered rather from ill-health during the touring season.

14. The conduct of the police generally seems to have been good, but the undoubtedly satisfactory results of the year are dwelt upon at somewhat too great a length by Mr. Penton.

H. E. M. JAMES,

Acting Commissioner in Sind.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD.

Mr. Lester was in charge of the district for 11 months of the year, *viz.*, from 1st January to 30th November, when Mr. H. Kennedy received charge, by whom the report has been written. Mr. Kennedy had, therefore, only a month's experience of the district when he wrote the report; but, in the words of the District Magistrate in his forwarding memorandum, his report appears to be a valuable criticism of the police which he is glad to possess, as Mr. Kennedy is an experienced police officer, and he is not reviewing his own work.

2. In my last report I noted with satisfaction the further improved decrease in crime. During the year under report, however, there has been a slight increase, but a decrease when compared with 1889. Real cognizable cases dealt with by police and Magistrates under the Indian Penal Code have increased from 1,082 in 1890 to 1,143 during the year under report. This increase extends to all heads except murders; but, if attempts and culpable homicides are classed with murders, there is a total increase in such cases from 16 to 28. Receiving stolen property cases have gone down in number from 107 to 99. There is a great diminution of crime under other laws (class VI), which has gone down from 531 to 323; this diminution is to be attributed mainly to a reduction in the number of cases dealt with by the police under the head of "Public and Local Nuisances," which under Act IV of 1890 are non-cognizable. During the year under report there were 772 excluded cases as compared with 919 in 1890 (column 5) under all laws. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported is 34 as compared with 35 in 1890. The Superintendent writes as follows regarding maliciously false cases :—

"Of the cases classified 'maliciously false' there were 14 in which sanction to prosecute was asked for, but not granted. In 11 cases complaints were lodged, and in 1 case the accused was prosecuted and convicted."

The above seems a very poor record. After deducting 234 cases not investigated under Section 157 (*b*) from the total of 685 excluded cases in 1891 (column 5 (*b*)), there remain 451. So that, really speaking, in 451 cases 883, or on an average 2 men in each case, were arrested and had to be afterwards acquitted or discharged. So far as the above figures go, it shows that the police have arrested persons wholesale, without discretion or proper regard for evidence. Mr. Kennedy writes on this subject as follows :—

"I have already noticed that this is the tendency in this district. Persons are at once arrested without sufficient enquiry into complaints, and either have to be released on bail or are acquitted and discharged after cases are sent up for trial, when, with a little more careful preliminary investigation on the part of the police, it would not be necessary to arrest at all, or to send up cases against persons already apprehended."

I approve of Mr. Kennedy's action in issuing orders on this point. Pending cases from previous years numbered 163 as compared with 168 last year (column 2). The discrepancy of 67 cases existing is explained by Mr. Kennedy as follows :—

"The discrepancy of 67 cases as between the figures in column 2 of this year's and column 11 of last year's statement, in which only 96 cases were shown, is explained by the details which have been given in the statement for the year under report. It will be noticed that 5 of the extra cases belonged to the year 1889, and were brought on this year's returns, as the accused were arrested and disposed of in 1891. The remaining 62 cases ought to have been entered in column 11 of last year's statement; they were cases in which the police had made final report, but had received no final orders in 1890. They were, it seems, shown in column 8 instead of column 11 of the 1890 statement, as the proper system of tabulating them was not understood in this office."

Final orders in sessions cases are not given to the police by the committing Magistrates, and in direct cases they are not communicated by the Magistrates. The latter have to be obtained separately from individual Magistrates and the Sessions Court at the end of the year, which delays the compilation of the returns. These and other matters connected with the system of registration and disposal of cases have been brought to the notice of the District Magistrate by the District Superintendent. There were 12 cases of murder

during the year under report as compared with 13 in 1890. The percentage of real cognizable murder cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of and those decided by trial is 77 and 77 as compared with 41 and 62 respectively in 1890. The number of murders and cognate offences committed is above the average. There were 16 cases of attempts to commit murder and culpable homicide against 3 in 1890; but the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of and decided by trial is slightly better than last year. In case of dacoities the percentages have gone down from 60 and 60 to 33 and 40—an unsatisfactory result. Robberies have increased in number from 22 to 28 in 1891. The percentages have slightly gone up in these cases. The real number of "house-breaking with intent to commit theft" cases is 164. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of is 43, and the percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial is 89. The former percentage displays a want of detective ability on the part of the police. The number of cases under "theft" was 539. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of is 76, and the percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial is 91. The latter shows a good result. Receiving stolen property cases have decreased in number from 106 to 97. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of has gone up from 83·01 to 86·02, and the percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial is identical with that of last year. But the percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested by the police, and that of persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, have gone down from 53·65 and 59·19 to 48·9 and 54·7 respectively, which is not satisfactory. The percentage under the grand total of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of is identical with that in 1890, but that under conviction to cases decided by trial has decreased from 91 to 86.

3. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by the police *suo motu* under the Indian Penal Code has slightly increased from 43 to 44, and under all laws it has gone down from 53 to 50 in 1890. The percentage of persons arrested to those disposed of by trial under the Indian Penal Code is exactly the same as last year, *viz.* 50, but under all laws it has gone down from 60 to 56.

4. Turning to stolen property, the amount lost is set down at Rs. 96,228 as compared with Rs. 60,988 last year, and the number of cases is 771 against 746. The percentage of recoveries is 68·90 as compared with 62, showing a slight improvement. The percentage of cases in which property has been recovered has gone down from 83 to 78. The amount of property stolen this year is much higher than it was last year; likewise the amount in pending cases, which is to be accounted for in the following 2 cases. But it is evident that value of property stolen and recovered has been increasing during the last three years. In one case, which occurred at Ahmedabad, bonds of the value of Rs. 30,000 were stolen and recovered, though the case, as far as the offenders are concerned, remains undetected. In the other, at Pátri, a theft of temple property, valued at Rs. 7,000 odd, was committed, which is also undetected, the value of the property being shown not only in columns 2 and 3 of the table at the back of Supplementary No. I, but also in column 11 of the statement.

5. There were, during the year, 11 licensed shops for dealing in arms and ammunition, while last year there were only 8. It does not appear that more than 2 of these shops were examined by the District and Assistant Superintendent of Police, or that the Police Inspectors did their duty in this respect.

6. There were 42 cases of vagrancy and bad characters during the year under report as compared with only 14 last year. In these cases, 92 men were arrested, (46 by the police *suo motu* and 46 under orders from Magistrates), and 60 were bound over or sent to jail. Last year out of 33, 32 were so dealt with. On this subject Mr. Kennedy brings to notice that there is practically no supervision over bad characters in the district, nor have the orders of Government issued in 1889 regarding their classification and registration been carried out, and that, therefore, it is no matter for wonder that knowledge of bad characters is not possessed by the police, coupled with which village patrol and visiting is in a very backward state. This regrettable state of affairs has been remedied

by his action in issuing orders with detailed instructions, observance o[illegible] will, no doubt, produce better results in future.

7. 6 men were dismissed as against 1 officer and 18 men in [illegible] officers and 201 men were departmentally punished as against 45 o[illegible] 185 men. The number of men judicially punished is 7 as against 8[illegible] The number of rewards by promotion has gone up from 1 to 3, and [illegible] money rewards from 11 to 52—they being chiefly granted in the c[illegible] Ahmedabad in gambling, and in the district generally in opium, cases. [illegible] number of educated officers and men was shown last year by mistake to be 21[illegible] and 580 respectively, instead of 157 and 513, which are also the figures for the year under report. But many of them read and write with great difficulty. The punishments have, for the most part, been light—too light to have a deterrent effect, and have been inflicted for offences against discipline and duty of a not very serious nature, but their number shows that the state of discipline has not been good. From the highest grades of subordinates Mr. Kennedy says that there is a noticeable want of tone, an absence of subordination to higher authority exhibited in slack and casual habits, slovenly appearance in and out of uniform, dilatory carrying out of orders, perfunctory discharge of duties, and so on. Men absent themselves from duty without permission, leave their tálukas, and go off to their homes when sick. Sleeping on duty is a common fault in towns, and at outposts doing nothing at all is just as common.

Mr. Kennedy writes as follows :—

"As regards detective ability there has not been any marked display apparently, no work that can be brought prominently to notice, but the detection of cases has been well maintained, particularly in the city of Ahmedabad itself where under the City Police Inspector, Ráo Bahádur Mansukhrám, there is a more healthy tone among the police than I have observed elsewhere."

8. The drill of the police is very backward. The number of marskmen has slightly increased, and shows improvement. One of the foot police carried off the third Presidency prize as compared with 2 men of the mounted branch who gained similar distinctions last year.

9. There are 12 police stations in the district inclusive of Pátri and Koth, and 53 thánás or outposts, of which all the police stations were visited, one of them being visited twice, and 43 outposts by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police. The other 10 were apparently not seen, as the district was left without an Assistant Superintendent of Police for part of the year. Mr. Lester visited 23 outposts out of 53 and 8 police stations out of 12. Mr. Lester did not, in my opinion, display sufficient activity, and remained too much at head-quarters. I inspected the district, and shortly after his departure Mr. Kennedy, who was then in charge, reported the police, with the exception of the City Police, who were under the care of Ráo Bahádur Mansukhrám Mulji, a smart officer, to be inefficient, slack and disobedient, the offices all in arrears, and things generally unsatisfactory. Mr. Kennedy st[illegible] for th[illegible] months and did much to remedy evils. Mr. Spence, wh[illegible] relieved him, was of the same opinion, and fo[illegible]r month[illegible] worked hard to put things straight. He found so much had t[illegible]one that his health broke down under the strain, and he was compelled to go on medical certificate to England. My inspection and other experience confirmed these officers' opinion. The office work was behind hand; the men dirty and drilled badly; the mounted police were mounted on horses in very bad condition; their equipments were old and worn out, and the men slovenly. Ahmedabad is a large district and requires a good officer to manage it. Mr. Lester complained of bad health, and has since had to go home on medical certificate. I think, however, that he should not be placed in charge of an important district again till he has shown his capacity to successfully manage it.

10. There were 43 crimes of a serious nature reported during the year as compared with 28 last year. The Superintendent, Mr. Kennedy, accounts for them as follows :—

"7 of these were excluded as under :—

2 murders classified as false.
4 attempts at murder classified as false.
1 dacoity classified as non-cognizable.

[redacted]s 36 true cognizable cases of a serious character, which may be held to have [redacted]lly committed; 25 of the crimes reported occurred when Mr. Lester was Superin- [redacted]Police, of which he visited 8; 2 occurred in my time, in 1 case of which I started [redacted] of the crime, and found the accused had been apprehended, and the case [redacted]) the committing Magistrate, who was encamped at the head-quarters of the [redacted]e the crime occurred. In the other the accused was apprehended at once and [redacted]ner guilt, it being doubtful whether the case was one under Section 307 or Section [redacted]ian Penal Code. The case was pending at the end of the year. This accounts for [redacted]e crimes committed within the charge of the Superintendent of Police. Of the re- [redacted]ning 16, which occurred in the charge of the Assistant Superintendent, 6 occurred when [redacted]r. Lester was in charge, of which none were visited; 3 occurred when Mr. Pogson was in charge; of these he visited the scenes of 2 crimes. He also investigated one of the crimes that was committed in Mr. Lester's charge when the latter was Superintendent of Police, 6 occurred when Mr. Green was in charge, of which 5 were personally investigated by him."

From the above facts it appears that a majority of the crimes that occurred in the charge of the Assistant Superintendent of Police was visited by the officers who held that appointment, Messrs. Green and Pogson doing their share of the work very well. The Superintendent has a very onerous charge as far as the routine work of the office is concerned, and cannot absent himself to investigate serious crimes without causing a serious dislocation of office work owing to the accumulation of arrears of work during his absence. Mr. H. Kennedy writes as follows on the relation of the police to the Pátri Darbár :—

"The latter keeps up a limited number of men, who are employed promiscuously on police or revenue duties for the Darbár. These men are not granted sanads; so they have no legal standing. Their work is supposed to be supervised by the District Superintendent of Police, who, however, has no control over the men in the way of punishment, promotions, &c. It is a somewhat unsatisfactory arrangement, therefore, that he should be held responsible for the state of crime and the way it is dealt with in the jurisdiction of the Darbár. The reported crime is not heavy, it is true, but a great deal may never see the light, and it is known that Pátri is a hot-bed of opium-smuggling. It would be much more satisfactory if either the Darbár were left to manage its own police affairs without any interference from District Police, or that we should have our own police at Pátri maintained at the cost of the Darbár."

The District Magistrate, in forwarding remarks on the report, says that the position of the Pátri Darbár's police is about to be improved by the issue to them of the usual sanads.

KAIRA.

Mr. L. H. Spence was in charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police from the commencement of the year till the 24th April, on which date Mr. E. F. Green took charge and acted for Mr. Spence till the 3rd August, when Mr. Spence again assumed charge and remained in charge till the close of the year. Mr. Spence has, as usual, written a most complete report showing a satisfactory record.

2. There is a decrease in Indian Penal Code real cognizable cases from 922 to 823. The decrease is under all offences and classes coming under the Indian Penal Code, except robberies, class II a[redacted]class IV. The decrease is principally in classes III and V. There is an in[redacted]nder other laws by 40. Of the 1,472 reported cases under all laws, including pending from previous year, 325, or 22 per cent., were excluded, leaving 1,085 true cases. In 1890, 407 cases, or 25 per cent., were excluded. There has thus been, during the year under report, a decrease in the proportion of cases treated as excluded. 292 cases under the Indian Penal Code were excluded out of a total of 1,168 cases for disposal, or an average of exactly 25 per cent. In 1890, 370 cases were excluded out of a total of 1,367 cases for disposal, or an average of 27 per cent. Taking the average of the last three years, an average of 347 cases were excluded out of an average of 1,366 cases for disposal, or an average of 25 per cent., which shows the normal condition of the excluded cases in this district. Mr. Spence repeats what he wrote last year that in the Kaira District there is no tendency on the part of the police to unfairly get cases excluded. The average figure given for the Northern Division in the annual report for 1890 is 38 per cent., whereas the average figure for this district is only 25 per cent.; but in considering this figure, allowance must be made for the 42 cases that were compounded out of 292 excluded, as the police have nothing to do with compounded cases. Besides

these compounded cases, 9 cases turned out non-cognizable. Of the remaining 241 cases, 15 were excluded as maliciously false and 226 were excluded as false owing to some mistake of fact or law. The complainants in the maliciously false cases were all ordered to be prosecuted, the result being that 4 were convicted, 9 were discharged, and the cases against the other 2 were pending at the close of the year. With regard to the decrease in crime during the year under report, Mr. Cooke, the District Magistrate, writes as follows:—

"Last year I drew attention with pleasure to the fact that from every point of view the report for 1890 showed improved results. This year there has been marked further improvement in every important particular, and I can with confidence anticipate the satisfaction Government will feel both at the general and considerable diminution of crime in this highly criminal district and at the competent and successful manner in which Mr. Spence and his police have dealt with it throughout the year."

Mr. Spence attributes this decrease to the following causes :—

"(*a*) To the year under report having been a very fairly favourable one.

(*b*) To the very successful manner in which Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code was worked during the year.

(*c*) To the establishment of 4 punitive posts during the year.

(*d*) To a general improvement in the work of the police, especially in registering bad characters and keeping a watch over them, and invariably showing previous convictions of habitual offenders.

(*e*) To the cordial relations existing between the magistracy and the police in the district, and the cordial assistance invariably rendered to the District Superintendent of Police by the District Magistrate in all matters relating to police work."

No doubt the above reasons have gone far to attaining such good results; but, as pointed out by Mr. Spence himself, his being connected with the district for the space of nearly five years has also a great deal to say to it, as the knowledge and experience gained thereby of the people has dictated to him the adoption of a system that has borne good fruit. Murders have gone down from 12 to 11, and attempts at murder and culpable homicide from 15 to 14. The percentage of murder cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of during the year has risen from 33 to 50 in 1891, and the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided by trial has gone down from 66 to 54. As regards this diminution, the District Magistrate writes that very little improvement can be expected where the punishment is that of death. Courts naturally will be exacting in the matter of evidence, witnesses will hang back, and the offender will be cautious to conceal commission of his crime; if the police have done their best to detect the offender and to arrest him, and having done so to put the evidence forthcoming honestly before the Court, they have done all that can be expected of them. Dacoities have increased from 4 to 5. None of the cases were serious, but were merely technically dacoities. Convictions were obtained in 3 of the real cognizable cases for disposal. Robberies have gone up from 14 to 15. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of and to cases decided by trial is, however, at the same time, improving. The head "House-breaking with intent to commit theft" has been entered for the first time this year in Supplementary Statement No. I. The number of real cognizable cases reported within the year is 241. The percentage of real cognizable cases ended in conviction to cases decided by trial is 85. The introduction of this class of offence as a separate head in the annual report operates as a direct test of the detective ability of the District Police force, as here they have to deal with clever and real criminals, and the results show their weakness in this respect—the percentage of cases decided by trial being far lower than in any other class, though the percentage of convictions obtained is very good. The number of real cognizable theft cases reported during the year under report is 325. The percentage of real cognizable cases disposed of is 80, and the percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial is 96—a highly satisfactory result. The total number of real cognizable cases of receiving stolen property is 43 against 55 during 1890. The percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to cases decided by trial is 100—a most satisfactory result. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by the police in Indian Penal Code cases has gone up from 63 to 72, and that of persons convicted to

those disposed of by trial from 66 to 74, and under all laws from 66 and 70 to 73 and 76 respectively. This is most satisfactory.

3. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 23,521, and that of recovered Rs. 10,364, giving a percentage of 44·06 of property recovered. As regards the total number of cases in which property was stolen, there were 580 against 665, giving a decrease of 85 cases. Property was recovered in 433 cases against 499 cases in 1890, giving a percentage of 74·65 against 75 in 1890.

4. The number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code shows a great improvement over the figure for 1890. The total number of cases taken up during the year was 139, and no less than 108 of these cases, or a percentage of 77·42, ended successfully—a commendable record indeed. With regard to the working of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, the District Magistrate writes as follows:—

"Government will also regard with satisfaction the fact that Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code has been worked efficiently and with discretion during the past year. In all, 139 persons were placed before the Magistrates, and security was ordered to be found in 108 instances. Mr. Spence, I think, rightly attributes the diminution of crime during the year largely to these preventive measures. I have personally reviewed a large number of the cases disposed of under Chapter VIII, and I am satisfied that discretion is used in placing persons before the Court, and that the Magistrates satisfy themselves as to the real necessity of requiring security before passing orders to that effect."

5. The establishment of the punitive posts had a most beneficial effect in reducing the amount of crime at and near the villages in which they were established. The Superintendent points out that having to supply a large number of trained men all at once for duty at punitive posts considerably handicaps the district; but this is impossible to avoid. During the year under report there were 66 men punished altogether against 51 in 1890. During the year under report, 8 were judicially punished against 5 in 1890. These figures show that there is a slight increase in the number of punishments as compared with 1890. The average number of punishments for the last three years is 80. The Superintendent explains how he has come to award only 25 rewards against 40 in 1890, which at first sight appears inconsistent with the very satisfactory results of the year under report. These good results have been the outcome of the preventive measures that have been adopted, and with which only the Inspectors and chief constables have really been connected. The average for the last three years is 36. The number of educated men in the force has increased only by 3 during the year under report, the figures being 301, *viz.*, 100 officers and 201 men, as compared with 298, *viz.*, 96 officers and 202 men in 1890.

6. Mr. Spence has superintended the drill and ball practice with his usual energy, and he was for some time assisted by Mr. Pogson. The number of men entitled to marksmen's badges was 8 against 10 in 1890. All police stations, outposts and punitive posts in the district were visited and inspected by Mr. Spence personally once during the year, and one of the stations and two of the outposts twice. Mr. Green visited and inspected 1 outpost. The total number of cases of serious crime was 27, 7 of which number occurred while Mr. Green was in charge and 20 while Mr. Spence was in charge. Mr. Green visited the scenes of 5 of his 7 cases and Mr. Spence 12 out of his 20. In the remaining 10 cases the scenes were not visited, as the offenders in the cases were under arrest when the first reports were received and the evidence against them complete. Mr. Spence writes as follows regarding the personal investigation of crime:—

"I have the honour to point out that the figures given above should not be taken to show the total number of personal investigations I made during the year, as they only refer to personal investigation in serious cases. Besides the number shown, I made at different times numerous other personal investigations into different crimes more or less petty, count of which is never kept."

7. During the year, 6 cases came to the notice of the Superintendent, in which the Village Police failed to give information of offences to the District Police. These cases were reported to the District Magistrate, the results being as follow:—

In 2 cases the police pátels were dismissed and in the other 4 cases the police pátels were suspended—3 of them for three months each and the remaining 1 for three and a half months.

Besides these, 15 other cases came to the Superintendent's notice in which the Village Police did not give proper assistance to the District Police in their investigations, or otherwise neglected their duties. All these cases were also reported to the District Magistrate. In 5 cases, 2 police pátels and 3 ráwanias were dismissed, and in the other 10 cases the pátels were fined. These high results show careful personal enquiry by the Superintendent before reporting the conduct of the Village Police, and as it should be whenever the Village Police do good work it is recognized by rewards. A change has been introduced, in the year under report, from the month of April to the end of the year by the Sessions Court being held at Nadiád instead of at Ahmedabad, as was the case before. The percentage of convictions has been 76 as compared with 75. As yet it is not possible to judge of the difference in success of sessions cases by the change, which must be deferred till the arrangement has been in existence some time longer. But that the district has benefited thereby, there can be no question, as chief constables in particular and the police generally are not now absent from their charges and the district for days together.

8. The police of this district are smart, well turned out, and drilled, and every detail of the interior economy of the force is carefully supervised. The excellent understanding existing between the magistracy and the police, without doubt, has sensibly conduced to such good results. I have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government Mr. Spence's untiring devotion to, and success in, his work. And, with reference to the above, I cannot do better than quote the District Magistrate's paragraph 20, in which I fully concur :—

"20. The smartness of the police force has been maintained during the year under report. Mr. Spence's personal interest and activity have also been fully maintained. I am glad to notice that he has appreciated the efforts of myself and of the other Magistrates to co-operate with him in the prevention and punishment of crime. I cannot do better than express here my sense of the loss the district will sustain by the transfer of Mr. Spence to Ahmedabad. He has by his force of character and zeal raised the Kaira Police force to a very high pitch of efficiency, and it must be the anxious care of his successor to suffer no falling off."

PANCH MAHA'LS.

The report is written by Mr. Adams, who was in charge of the office of Superintendent of Police from 1st March until the end of the year, he having relieved Mr. Souter, who had held it from the 1st January until the 28th February. The district was practically without an Assistant during the whole of the year. Mr. Souter certainly held the post from the 1st to the 24th of March, but was too ill to do more than carry on the routine work of the office. The results obtained by the Panch Mahál District during the year under report are fairly satisfactory. The crime recorded for 1890 practically remains the same during the year under report; the reason is stated to be that the harvests of 1890 and 1891 were good and that the railway operations in progress in the district have afforded employment to a certain portion of the poorer classes, to which class alone the commission of crime in this district is confined. In the year under review, true Indian Penal Code cognizable cases have gone down from 266 to 254, showing a decrease of 12 cases. Mr. Ommanney, the District Magistrate, in his forwarding memorandum remarks as follows :—

"The remarkable reduction of reported cognizable crime shown in the report for 1890 has been maintained in 1891. The Superintendent has not the slightest doubt that this represents an actual decrease of crime, and assigns good harvests and employment afforded by the railway as causes of the improvement. Whether the inference and the causes are correct or not, the detective work the police are called upon to do, and account for, is much less than formerly, and it may be expected that better results shall be shown.

"2. This anticipation is, for the most part, realized in the present report. The number of undetected cases is, however, very high still, and this weakness is to be attributed to the inferior class of men in all ranks of the Panch Mahál Police. But, as regards the superior officers, this description must be qualified by the high percentages of convictions, which cannot but be regarded as evidence of effective supervision and care in preparing cases for trial."

2. The number of excluded cases has gone up from 44 to 56. But there is a decrease in cases declared maliciously false and cases declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law. Murders, attempts at, and culpable homicide

cases stand at 9 as compared with 6 for last year, but it is difficult to account for these fluctuations. Dacoities have gone down from 7 to 2. Mr. Adams with regard to this decrease of crime writes as follows :—

"From enquiries I have made, and from my short experience, I am inclined to think that the crime of dacoity is not indigenous to this district, the few recorded being dacoities only technically so, and consequently not so serious as they would appear to be. When a Bhil finds himself devoid of the means of subsistence, he has recourse to illegal methods of obtaining the same; and as he never robs single-handed, nor goes without a stick in his hand, if by any chance the number of his associates exceeds 4 and a blow or two is administered to the person whose property they are appropriating, the offence, which is really only a case of petty theft, is at once classed as a dacoity. The number of these offences in a given year must, therefore, depend a great deal upon the absence or otherwise of the means of livelihood; and as these were abundant during the year under report—afforded by the commencement of the railway extension and by a good harvest—dacoity naturally decreased."

The number of robberies has slightly increased from 4 to 5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft and theft cases stand at 172 as compared with 169 for last year. The number of cases under "receiving stolen property" has gone down from 14 to 5, which is an improvement over last year and which is due to a corresponding decrease recorded in the number of crimes against property. There is an increase under "Other laws," but Penal Code cases having decreased, this increase calls for no remarks. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of is 66 against 54. Under convictions to cases brought to trial there is an improvement from 82 to 88. Arrests by the police in Indian Penal Code cases have increased from 231 to 314, while such arrests made by the Magistrates have decreased from 129 to 74. This exonerates the police of the reflection, cast on them last year, of shirking their duties in taking up such cases. It is satisfactory to note that under persons there is an increase from 71 to 78 of convictions to arrests. The total value of property stolen is Rs. 7,856, and the amount recovered is Rs. 4,500. The percentage of recovery to property stolen is 57 as compared with 41 in 1890, which is satisfactory. The number of cases in which this amount was stolen is 263 against 255 in 1890.

3. Prosecutions under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code against 14 bad characters were instituted during the year, from all of whom security was taken. Mr. Adams says that the number of prosecutions instituted will probably compare unfavourably with the other districts, but the habitually criminal population of the Panch Mahâls District is very small indeed, and as the surrounding Native States are the residences and asylums of the perpetrators of most of the offences against property which are annually recorded in our statistics, there are at present very few, if any, persons left whom it is possible to bind over.

4. The number of punishments awarded to officers and men during the year under report is 180 against 112 in 1890 and an average of 125 for the last three years, the number of punishments awarded exceeding that of 1890 by 68. On this subject Mr. Adams writes the following lines :—

"I am not, however, prepared to argue, from the above fact, that the conduct of the force during the period under review was much worse than usual. No two Superintendents adopt the same standard for awarding punishments, and as different officers held charge of the district during the two years in question, no useful comparison is possible. But I am constrained to say that the discipline of the force is as bad as it can be. If it is possible to effectually put a stop to the deliberate manner in which men overstay leave, absent themselves for prolonged periods from their duties without permission, &c., measures far more stringent than those which have hitherto been tried will have to be adopted."

On this Mr. Ommanney, the District Magistrate, writes as follows :—

"Mr. Adams' punishments have not been unduly severe in number or kind. The police of the Panch Mahâls are a slovenly body of men with very slack notions of discipline."

5. As regards the conduct and efficiency of the police Mr. Adams writes as follows :—

"I cannot, I regret to say, report favourably on the conduct of the force as a whole, the discipline being far too lax. The chief constables are residents of the district, and nearly all of them have served all their time in it. They are a respectable body of men, and for the

most part do their best, but are altogether behind the times. But the 1st and 2nd class head constables are the weak point in the *personnel*. They are nearly all old, illiterate and totally unfit for positions of responsibility."

The through extension of the railway will open up the country, and there will be less difficulty then in getting outsiders to serve in this district, which is for climatic and other reasons greatly dreaded by all classes of Government servants.

6. Drill has been carried on fairly well. There were 11 marksmen.

7. All the stations and outposts, 6 and 34 in number respectively, were visited once each, 3 of the latter thrice and 5 twice. Mr. Souter inspected 1 of the stations and 11 of the outposts, and the rest of the visitation was performed by Mr. Adams. He also visited once, each of the 2 stations and 7 outposts in that portion of the Rewa Kántha District included in his charge.

8. 10 cases of serious crime occurred during the year under report—2 whilst Mr. Souter was in charge and 8 during the period of Mr. Adams' incumbency; of the latter, Mr. Adams personally investigated 6. In one of the two cases not visited, the offence was committed in the presence of witnesses, and the culprit was shortly afterwards arrested while the Superintendent's camp was 164 miles from the scene—too far off to admit of his reaching it in reasonable time. Mr. Souter visited neither of the two that occurred in his time. In one the accused was caught red-handed, and the other Mr. Souter was prevented from moving on account of illness.

9. Mr. Adams speaks very unfavourably of the conduct of the Village Police, who are an ignorant and totally useless body in so far as the prevention and detection of crime are concerned and have in no way contributed to the results obtained. The failure on their part to report crime was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate by the Superintendent.

10. The District Magistrate writes thus of Mr. Adams:—

"Mr. Adams has been active in the personal investigation of crime, as well as in all the details of his work."

In this opinion I concur. The results of the year are generally satisfactory and are, in great measure, due to careful and close supervision.

BROACH.

The report is written by Mr. Lester, who joined the district only at the end of the year and who consequently has not much personal knowledge of it. The Superintendent is at a further disadvantage also, as he had no rough report or notes to go upon; and it is to be regretted that Mr. Duggan, who had a long acquaintance with the district, should not have left sufficiently full notes to enable his successor to deal with the year's report. Mr. Lester's report, therefore, is bald.

2. There is an increase in the number of real crimes that were reported, from 550 to 570. The number of true Indian Penal Code cases has also increased from 347 to 475 and, therefore, the figures cannot be said to be satisfactory. The increase is noticeable under all classes. The number of excluded cases has also gone up from 292 to 373; but, looking to the great increase in the number of real Indian Penal Code cases, this increase is not to be wondered at. The present Superintendent is unable to offer any satisfactory reason for this increase, which Mr. Duggan could doubtless have given some reason for, but attributes it to more careful registration of crime, though there is nothing to support this theory. The increase in real cognizable cases no doubt is very large, for the district is a small one and the harvest of 1890 was favourable. It is possible that the heavy rainfall in July and August—about 20 inches falling in one day at Anklesvar—may have caused the price of food-grains to go up and so have influenced the state of crime. With regard to this point the District Magistrate, Mr. Allen, writes as follows:—

"As regards increase in crime, I have fully expected it under classes I to III, and do not attribute it to any change in accuracy of entry in police diaries and registers, because offences of this nature when they affected the person were probably entered almost and

invariably before. I attribute it to the action of the Sessions Court. It is a pretty open secret that under no circumstances will the present Judge pass a capital sentence. A belief of this kind would soon spread, and among a population of Borahs and Girássias of very brutal instincts and predatory Bhils, Talavias and Kolis would produce a recklessness induced by the absence of fear of the supreme penalty. There seems also a disposition to consider that the cases lie between the police and the accused, and that, if any of the witnesses give any evidence which is palpably false, the police have lost the case and all the accused must be acquitted. It need hardly be said that in most serious cases the police are bound to bring forward all witnesses who are known to have been present at the occurrence, and that many of them will, out of spite, or to screen themselves, tell falsehoods; but, if no case is to be considered proved until all the witnesses speak the whole truth and nothing but the truth, there would never be a conviction at all in this country. A little careful sifting of the evidence would often show why and how far each witness has spoken falsely or is to be distrusted. Thirdly, I think that the sentences inflicted are inadequate considering the frequency of the crimes in the district. The increase in class V, I can only attribute to a more accurate entry of complaints by chief constables. I believe that of late the successive District Superintendents of Police have paid much attention to this important matter."

I have thought it right to quote the opinion of the District Magistrate in the matter. It is the opinion of an experienced officer who has no direct concern with the figures in this report. I offer no opinion on the particular case in question, but I am firmly of opinion that the fluctuation of serious crime is due more to the punishments inflicted by Sessious Court than to the efforts of the police. I have for years watched this variation of serious crime with interest, and have noticed, in several instances, that it has been perceptibly influenced by the consistent leniency or severity of punishments inflicted during the tenure of appointment of certain judicial officers. I consider that in the criminal districts of this Presidency it is of the highest importance that, in cases of violent crime, the Sessions Court should inflict severe, by which I mean adequate, sentences. This has a distinct effect on crime and is the most merciful procedure in the long run.

3. Murders, attempts at murder and cupable homicide cases have gone down from 14 to 12. There were 11 dacoities and robberies against 4 in 1890. The increase in thefts and house-breaking with intent to commit theft has gone up from 250 to 358. The decrease under class VI is from 203 to 95. The reduction in the number of cases under this head is due to the difference in the working of the new Police Act. There were 16 cases under receiving stolen property as compared with 10 last year.

4. Turning to percentages, that of convictions to true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of has fallen from 62 to 48. The percentage of convictions to true cases decided by trial has also fallen from 88·64 to 85·21. There has again been a great decrease in the percentages relating to persons, which have gone down from 57·45 and 57·57 to 49·23 and 50·70 respectively.

5. There were 24 cases decided by Magistrates to be maliciously false. Sanction to prosecute was asked for in 8 cases, but accorded in 3 instances only. Of these 3 cases 2 resulted in acquittal, and in only 1 a conviction was obtained. This result is most disappointing. On this subject the District Magistrate writes as follows :—

"It is to be observed that though there may be no moral doubt but that a complaint was maliciously false, and it may be struck off as such, it is by no means an easy matter to *prove* that there was malice. As, however, I stated in my last year's remarks on the Police Administration Report, cases, in which sanction is believed to have been improperly refused, should be reported to me that I may send for the papers."

6. During the year under report, property valued at Rs. 27,577 was reported stolen against 17,845 last year, showing a marked increase of Rs. 9,732. Mr. Lester writes the following on this increase :—

"This is chiefly due to one large theft of Rs 8,256 at Hánsot. In this case, however, all the property was recovered, and this consequently affects the percentage of property recovered."

The value of property recovered during the year amounts to Rs. 17,957 against Rs. 8,593 in 1890, but this is inclusive of property recovered in pending cases of 1890 and 1889 respectively. Deducting, however, property recovered in pending cases, the figures are Rs. 17,368 and Rs. 8,580 respectively. If pro-

perty recovered in cases pending from previous years be added to the amount recovered of property stolen during the year, then the percentage of property recovered to property stolen is satisfactory, as evidenced by the percentage being 59 against 39 in 1890 and 46 in 1889.

7. During the year under report there were 27 cases under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code and in 22 of them the Magistrates demanded security for good behaviour. During the year 1890 only 1 person was proceeded against under this chapter, and required to furnish security for good behaviour.

8. The conduct of the force has been fair, the punishments being slightly above the average. There were no men rewarded during the year under report by promotion, the average for the three preceding years being 1. Mr. Lester writes that the Police Catechism might almost as well have remained unprinted as far as the study of it by the rank and file is concerned. Instruction in the catechism and duties might be given instead of school education as at present, and the most efficient mode of carrying this into practice is under consideration. Drill and ball practice have been carried on as last year. But there is a want of a good head-quarter chief constable, which I hope soon to remedy.

9. All 7 police stations and 16 outposts have been visited and inspected, at least once. Of the stations 1 was visited twice, as were 2 outposts.

10. Serious crime proper has increased from 18 to 41 cases. Messrs. Duggan, Jehángirsha, Green and Lester investigated personally 7, 6, 6 and *nil* out of 16, 9, 13 and 3 cases respectively which occurred during the tenure of their office.

11. At inspection I found the men were very deficient in drill and smartness. The savárs were feeble and of a bad stamp, and the horses and equipments indifferent. Mounted police, unless under a smart Superintendent who understands how a mounted man should be turned out and who insists on its being done, are apt to degenerate into dirty, idle and useless members of the force.

SURAT.

Mr. Gibbs was in charge of the district from 1st January to 29th May, when Mr. Austin relieved him. Mr. Austin has submitted the present report.

Mr. Weir, the District Magistrate, remarks as follows :—

"The police have been most successful in house-breaking and theft cases."

The figures both as regards the amount of crime and the working of the police show no further improvement over last year. True Indian Penal Code cognizable cases have gone up from 284 to 314, the increase being under murders, attempts at murder and culpable homicide, house-breaking with intent to commit theft, theft, and receiving stolen property. The increase is also noticeable under classes II, III, IV and V. I am glad to observe that there were no dacoities during the year. The number of Indian Penal Code cognizable cases excluded has fallen from 293 to 226 and is now 40 per cent. of the total number of Indian Penal Code cognizable cases for disposal. 3 cases were declared to be maliciously false. In 1 case the complainant was prosecuted but discharged, and in the other 2, steps are being taken to prosecute the complainants under Section 211. Mr. Weir, the Acting District Magistrate, makes in his note on the report the following remark on such a large number of excluded cases :—

"In connection with the large number of excluded cases, the undersigned would invite attention to the fact that out of 226 excluded cases 159 were false, 51 were not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, 8 were compounded, and 8 were found to be non-cognizable. It is not, the undersigned believes, the practice in all districts in the Northern Division to include cases not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, in the crime registers. As long as different practices exist in this respect, a just comparison of the number of excluded cases in different districts is not possible. The undersigned does not agree with Mr. Austin that it is not necessary to include such cases in the crime register, but the undersigned does think that the number of such cases should be considered in criticizing the number of excluded cases in the district."

I agree with Mr. Weir, the District Magistrate, and I have already issued orders directing the attention of District Superintendents of Police on the subject

of the entry of cases dealt with under Section 157 (*b*), in crime registers. The number of successful prosecutions during 1891 in ábkári cases has increased from 112 to 167. There are 77 policemen engaged in this duty—50 under the A'bkári Inspector and 19 with the liquor contractor, in addition to a number of other persons employed by the latter.

"The activity" (Mr. Austin says) "of this strong force of A'bkári Police having no other duties to perform, leaves very little opportunity for detection of ábkári cases by the District Police."

Mr. Austin is of opinion that the present system works well, and the liquor contractor speaks very favourably of the results obtained by the police employed directly under him, as also by those serving under the Ábkári Inspectors. The only flaw is the frequent transfers of the men, and I consider that this should be avoided as far as possible. The police employed in the A'bkári Department are required to be almost constantly on the move, are not provided with quarters, and are put to much extra expense on account of being so frequently away from their homes. Considering that they receive exactly the same pay as other policemen, is it to be wondered at that they are averse to serving in the A'bkári Department, and try to get back to the District Police. If they were granted 2 rupees a month batta, this serious difficulty would be overcome, and useful and experienced men would be content to remain with the A'bkári Department. Mr. Weir, the District Magistrate, writes on this subject as follows:—

"Mr. Austin does not show the work of the District Police in regard to excise laws, but commends the A'bkári Police. The undersigned regrets again that he cannot agree with Mr. Austin when he says that the activity of this strong force of A'bkári Police leaves very little opportunity for detection of ábkári cases by the general police. The ábkári force is, the undersigned believes, unequal to cope with the smuggling of opium and liquor and illicit distillation of liquor that is going on in parts of the district; and, as Mr. Lely remarked last year, the Department has a right to expect more assistance in this respect from the general police. The question of giving batta to the A'bkári Police is under consideration."

With reference to the above remark it appears to me that Mr. Austin is in the right. With such a comparatively large force of A'bkári Police under the supervision of trained Inspectors there ought to be little opportunity for the District Police, who can only give a small part of their time to ábkári cases. If the District Police did detect a very large number of cases it would prove either that the A'bkári Police did not do their duty, or were insufficient.

2. As regards the working of the police it will be seen that the percentages of real cognizable Indian Penal Code cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of and that of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to cases decided by trial have gone up from 86 to 87 in the former and gone down from 96 to 94 in the latter. The percentages of persons have gone down from 61 and 68 to 59 and 66 respectively of persons convicted to persons arrested and persons convicted to those disposed of by trial. With regard to direct cases under Indian Penal Code the number of real cognizable cases has gone up from 12 to 20 and under all laws has gone down from 63 to 46. The result in sessions cases during the year under review is worse than in former years; this may be attributed, in some degree, to the persons qualified to sit on juries being scarcely competent to intelligently follow the proceedings. They are too apt to be led away by the eloquence of the counsel for the defence, or to follow the opinion of their foreman. Mr. Austin writes on this matter as follows:—

"Only the other day I heard one of the principal vakils of Surat, one who is very frequently employed in defending in murder cases, boast, when defending a case in a Magistrate's Court, that he had never failed in securing the acquittal of a client on a charge of murder at the sessions, and as far as I can learn his statement is fairly true. A superior class of jurymen should, I submit, be selected for murder cases, in the same way as special jurymen are empannelled for the trial of such cases in Presidency towns."

3. As regards property, the number of cases in which it was stolen has gone down from 237 to 235, and the amount stolen has also greatly decreased. The percentage of property recovered, however, has also gone down from 83 to 61. In the matter of "receiving stolen property" it will be observed that the value of property recovered, shown in column 44 of Statement A, Part I, exceeds that of property stolen shown in column 43 of the same, the explanation of which is that a person may misappropriate property lost by another and

sell it to a third person, who would be chargeable under Section 411, Indian Penal Code, although no report of theft had been made as regards the property, and consequently no sum as representing the value thereof would appear in column 43. Again, property is sometimes stolen in foreign and recovered in British territory, and the person found in possession is prosecuted and convicted under Section 411, Indian Penal Code.

4. Surat District has a very small criminal population, and is not a very favourite haunt of criminal gangs from other districts, except house-breakers, who come by rail, commit house-breaking in villages near a railway station, and leave again by rail. On this account all the railway stations are watched by men from the nearest police station or post, and strangers are questioned and, if necessary, detained. There have been 14 successful prosecutions under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and in 6 cases the Magistrate declined to call on the accused to furnish security. This may seem a very small number as compared with other districts; but, looking to the character of the district, I feel certain that more could not have been done.

5. The suggestion made by Mr. Austin to prevent the possibility of sale of fire-arms of European manufacture by license-holders to any one in a Native State, if the maker's name and the number of the gun for which the license is issued were entered in the body of the license, is a good one, and lately on a reference from the Government of India on the subject of licenses I have recommended that this should be done.

6. No officer has been dismissed during the year. 9 men as compared with 16 in 1890 were dismissed during the year, 3 officers and 2 men were reduced in grade, and 9 officers and 88 men were punished by fine. 4 men were rewarded by promotion and 2 obtained money rewards. There were 116 officers and 305 men able to read and write as compared with 120 and 315 in 1890. The conduct of the force has been good; for, although there is an increase in the number of punishments, a large proportion of them was inflicted on men belonging to the City Police where the supervision is necessarily more close than in a táluka, and the offence of absence without leave has been of more frequent occurrence than usual, owing, in a great measure, to the abnormal amount of fever which prevailed during the latter part of the year.

7. The musketry has been fairly good. The head-quarter chief constable, a pensioned subhedár-major, has been zealous in the performance of his duties, and the men at head-quarters drill very well. Every táluka station has a drill instructor. 24 men obtained the number of points entitling them to marksmen's badges as against 20 last year.

8. All the 9 police stations and out of the 48 outposts 45 were visited. The 3 outposts not visited are Dháo, Khergaum and Chálla. The men of the first and third place were, however, inspected. Of the 9 serious crimes the scenes of 5 were visited. The District Superintendent of Police's presence was not required at the rest of the serious crimes.

THÁNA.

It is satisfactory to see that true Indian Penal Code cognizable cases have again receded from 1,269 in 1890 to 995 in the year under report—a figure likewise below that in 1888, when it was 1,102. Pending cases show a great improvement from 227, *not 297*, in 1890 to 100, of which final reports have not been submitted in only 14 cases, as they were under investigation by the police. As regards actual crime there is a large decrease in thefts, which have gone down from 837 to 666, inclusive of 143 cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft. Murders, attempts, and culpable homicide cases have also gone down from 30 to 10. Offences under other laws have decreased from 1,474 to 942. This decrease has been explained by the repeal of Act VII of 1867 and offences under Act IV of 1890 (Bombay District Police Act) being classed as non-cognizable, as well as to a small extent by the transfer of the Karjat Táluka to the Kolába District.

2. But though the police have had less cases and less persons to dispose of, the percentage of convictions to cases decided by trial has slightly gone

down from 60 to 58. That of convictions to cases disposed of has, however, gone up from 38 to 43. These percentages are far behind the average of the Northern Division and Presidency. The percentages relating to persons have also fallen from 48 and 49 to 43 and 43. Under theft we have a percentage of 45 convictions to cases disposed of, as against 36 last year. Classes III and V have risen from 21 and 44 to 28 and 49. Class IV has fallen from 45 to 22. The percentages in murders and such cases have gone down from 56 and 77 to 20 and 28—a remarkable fluctuation. The percentages under dacoity of cases ending in conviction to true cases and of persons convicted to persons arrested are 66·6 and 78 as compared with *nil* and *nil* in 1889 and 50 and *nil* (owing to the persons committed being pending before the Court and proved in 1890 to belong to the Daman State, where they were tried and convicted) in 1890. 4 cases were sent for trial during the year, and all 4 ended in conviction, or a result of cent. per cent.

3. The total value of property stolen has greatly risen from Rs. 37,806 to Rs. 56,937, and the percentage of recoveries has risen from 28 to 53—a much improved result, but still below the average of the Northern Division while above that of the Presidency. As regards recoveries to the number of cases, the percentage has risen from 67 to 69. While on this subject I may mention, in illustration of the opinion expressed on the tendency of the public to exaggerate their loss, the following instance:—

In the dacoity at Antarli, táluka Kalyán, the complainant deposed that his loss was Rs. 3,763-2 in rupees, which were contained in a copper pot. The pot was recovered with all the cash in it. On examination of the pot it was found that from the bottom to the height of the rupees no rust was visible, while above it to the top of the pot, which was occupied by earth to cover up the rupees, there was rust. To test the truth of the loss the pot was filled with rupees up to the level of the rust, and the number of rupees it would contain was Rs. 1,763. The complainant admitted that he had lost no more, and accounted for his false statement or mistake by saying that he had forgotten how much money he had put in the pot. This dacoity was committed by 15 persons under the leadership of the outlaw, Nána Bápu Pátil, who had murdered Mahádya Gan Pátil on the 12th November 1890 for giving information against him. Nána Bápu Pátil, who was known to be a crack shot, had his gun and sword removed while asleep in the hut of the informant to whom the reward of Rs. 200, notified for Nána Bápu's apprehension, was paid after his arrest. 14 persons, including Nána Bápu Pátil, concerned in this dacoity were arrested, 12 of whom were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment, Nána himself to transportation for life, and 1 was discharged. On being tried for the murder of Mahádya Gan Pátil, Nána was found guilty and was hanged on the spot where he committed the murder.

4. In the recovery of a Rs. 1,000 note, in a case of robbery under the Postal Act XIV of 1866, considerable detective smartness was displayed. The Rs. 1,000 note was sent as an insured parcel from Bassein addressed to a person in Ratnágiri. The parcel was put into the post bag, which was sealed by the Postmaster of Bassein and handed over to a postal carrier to be delivered at Mánikpur Station to the postal sorter of the mail train. The bag was received by the sorter with the seal intact, but on opening the bag he discovered that the insured parcel was not in it, and on arrival of the train at Dádar Station he telegraphed to the Postmaster of Bassein about the matter. The District Superintendent of Police on receiving the report of the loss went to Bassein and made enquiries. He had the post office bag which contained the insured parcel returned to him, and on closely examining the bag he found that without tampering with the original seal, which was black sealing wax, the twine on one part of its mouth had been cut, and after extracting the parcel the twine was joined together again and sealed, but with red sealing wax. The postal carrier, who took the bag to Mánikpur that night, was suspected, and his lantern was found to have congealed drops of wax similar in colour to that found on the bag. Similar wax was also found in his house, but the note was not forthcoming. The carrier was carefully watched, and after three months, as he was attempting to cash the note, he was arrested, and on being prosecuted was convicted and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

5. 100 persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, with the result that 15 were sent to jail and 40 ordered to furnish security. Of the remaining 45, 20 are pending before the Magistrates, 15 were withdrawn by the police, and 10 were discharged. In connection with the supervision over bad characters, a system of watch on persons coming into and leaving the district was observed, and that it was successful in its results is shown by the recovery of Rs. 5,667 worth of stolen property and the arrest of 14 persons, regarding either of which no previous intimation had been received. Both property and persons were sent to the places where the offences were committed.

6. The conduct of the force has, on the whole, been good. There were 55 punishments in all, exclusive of the figure for the Karjat Táluka, comprising 3 dismissals, 44 fined, degraded, &c., and 8 punished judicially. 2 men were rewarded by promotion against *nil* in 1890, 5 received money rewards paid by complainants against 3 in 1890 in cases of house-breaking and thefts, and 90 received money rewards in ábkári and salt cases against 42 in 1890, 96 received good-conduct tickets from District Superintendent of Police and 16 from Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and Presidency Magistrates. In contrast with the punishments the rewards show that they were not inflicted on account of any deterioration of the efficiency of the force, but on account of closer supervision on the part of the superior officers. One person escaped from police custody, and he was recaptured and punished in addition to the punishment that had already been inflicted.

Education shows an improvement, care being taken to enlist, as far as possible, educated recruits.

7. The introduction of dummy targets, which enables a man to see the position of his shots, has increased accuracy in shooting. There were 76 marksmen against 47 in 1890 and 31 in 1889, and the first, twelfth and fifteenth Presidency prizes were won. This is the first time the first prize has been carried off by the Thána Police.

The new drill and bayonet exercises have been taught to the men during the year.

8. There were 26 cases of serious crime reported, requiring personal investigation either by the Superintendent of Police or the Assistant Superintendent. Of these the scenes of 11 were visited by the Superintendent and of 4 by the Assistant Superintendent, exclusive of the 3 belonging to the Karjat Táluka.

There are 13 police stations and 45 outposts in the district exclusive of the Karjat Táluka and Khálápur Petha lately transferred to the Kolába District. The Superintendent visited all the police stations both in his own as well as in the Assistant Superintendent's charge and all the outposts in his charge. The Assistant Superintendent visited all his police stations and outposts except 1.

9. Concluding remarks—

The District Superintendent of Police alludes to some Magistrates not paying any heed to the strong remarks of the High Court on the procedure of referring cases, both cognizable and non-cognizable, for enquiry to the police instead of issuing summonses, &c., and taking up the enquiry themselves on receipt of complaints. There were 63 cognizable and no less than 296 non-cognizable cases referred to the police by the Magistrates during the year under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, for enquiry.

The District Magistrate writes on this subject as follows:—

"But there is always a tendency amongst Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes to send cases to the police that they might dispose of themselves. In Kolába a special list of cases referred to the police was made out at each examination of the Mámlatdárs' records by the District Magistrate, and the cases themselves specially examined. I am now introducing the system here. It did not work wonders; but it is an useful check.

4,195 municipal summonses and warrants were served by the police—a number which the District Superintendent of Police says justifies him in asking the Municipalities to pay the cost of 2 or more constables on this account. Besides this there were 34,129 legal processes of all kinds entrusted to the police by the Magistrates during the year, and they were executed and served.

The amount of fine recovered during the year through the police was Rs. 1,761-7-3 in 203 cases of distress warrants.

There was no dacoity throughout the year on the frontiers of the Daman State, which used to be cause of trouble in former years.

Mr. Dhanjisha deserves credit for the generally satisfactory result of the year. He pays close attention to his work, and is very active.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Mr. M. Kennedy, who was in charge throughout the whole year and who has now had considerable experience of the district, submits this report.

2. During the year under report, the figures relating to real crime show a marked improvement. Pending cases from previous year were fewer this year by 33 than in 1890. Excluded cases stand at 422 against 471 in 1890. Prosecutions for making maliciously false complaints (a non-cognizable offence) were instituted in 10 cases by the police this year against 13 last year. In 4 cases, convictions were obtained, and in 6 the accused were discharged. 28 cases were excluded as maliciously false. The police are always ready to prosecute for maliciously false complaints, but the offence is naturally an extremely difficult one to prove. On this subject the District Superintendent of Police writes as follows :—

"In paragraph 5 of their Resolution No. 6192, dated 20th November 1891, on the police reports for 1890, Government have dealt at some length with the subject of false complaints and have indicated therein one effective method of putting a stop to frivolous and vexatious complaints, *viz.* the use by Magistrates of their powers under the Criminal Procedure Code as enlarged by Act IV of 1891. If Magistrates could be persuaded to use extensively the powers they have, and their special interest in putting down false complaints was aroused, the habit of making false complaints would be considerably checked. 'The great difficulty, however, is to find some effective means by which the police are to prevent and deal with false complaints made to them. Beyond instituting prosecutions under Section 211 or 182, Indian Penal Code, I do not see what the police are to do; and with reference to the remarks of Government in the same paragraph in which they recommend that the police should in cases of reckless and inconsiderate complaints to them send, 'in some at least of the more serious cases, the parties before the Magistrates for punishment of the false accuser,' I am respectfully of opinion that such procedure would not be legal. If, after an enquiry into a complaint, the police find it to be 'false,' all that they are empowered by law to do is to make a final report to that effect. To 'send the parties' before a Magistrate involves the making out of the charge, the arrest of the person falsely accused, and the summoning of the false complainant and his witnesses. The arrest of the person falsely accused in order to compel his presence before the Magistrate with the case and complainant, would be illegal in the absence of evidence justifying it, and this would, of course, be wanting. Therefore in such complaints there is, as far as I can see, no legal method by which the police can send the parties, the falsely accused, or the false accuser before the Magistrate."

On this matter the District Magistrate writes as follows :—

"Mr. Kennedy has pointed out objections in the way of carrying out to the letter the remarks quoted from a Government Resolution All that the police can do in such cases appears to be either to institute prosecution themselves, or to induce the person falsely accused to lay a complaint. It would evidently be illegal for the police to send up the parties in a clearly false case under the same conditions of arrest, &c., as would be the case if the charge were held to be a true one."

The number of real Indian Penal Code police cases reported has decreased from 350 to 293. The number of real Indian Penal Code cases reported to the Magistrate has also decreased from 43 to 26. Under class VI there is also a decrease of 37 real cognizable cases. There is a decrease under classes II, III and V. The great decrease of Indian Penal Code cognizable police cases is under classes II and V, which is satisfactory. There were 7 real cognizable cases of murder reported during the year as compared with 8 in 1890. Mr. Kennedy observes as follows regarding the failures of justice in the three cases ending in acquittal and discharge of the culprits :—

"In No. 2 the evidence was, from the circumstances of the case, unavoidably wanting in some respects, but there was little doubt as to the guilt of all the accused. No. 6 was, in

reality, I believe, one of exposure of an infant. One of the 2 accused was made Queen's evidence; but, notwithstanding this, the other accused was discharged, and the case classed as a murder. In No. 5, the notorious soldier's case, the verdict of the Bombay jury and the discharge of both the accused thereon by the High Court in the face of evidence which was regarded as overwhelmingly strong, and the partial admission of the guilt of one of the accused by his counsel, came as an utter surprise to every one concerned in the case. The case was one investigated personally very carefully from beginning to end, and the enquiries were entirely superintended and almost entirely carried out by me, and I can vouch for the absolute truth of every scrap of the evidence obtained almost entirely, that of European witnesses, sergeants and soldiers of accused's regiment and others."

Mr. Ebden, the District Magistrate, writes as follows on the above subject:—

"The result in the camp murder case by soldiers was as astonishing to the public as disappointing to the police."

The percentage of convictions in murder cases has been consequently sensibly reduced. There were 2 cases of culpable homicide; both ended in conviction of all the accused. Dacoities and robberies remain as last year. Of the 5 cases under dacoities 3 ended in conviction. The organized dacoity on the Shevgaon-Nizám's frontier, alluded to in the last year's report, has altogether closed, owing to the special steps taken at the time to deal with it and special precautions now taken to guard the frontier. The percentage relating to robberies shows an improvement. Real cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft have been 63, in which conviction to cases decided by trial was obtained in 80 per cent. The number of real cases under theft is 130, and the percentage of convictions to true cases decided by trial is 83. The percentages relating to persons in Indian Penal Code cases to persons arrested have gone up from 58 to 59 and under all laws from 62 to 64—a satisfactory result. The percentage of persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, has also slightly increased, in Indian Penal Code cases, from 59 to 60 and under all laws from 63 to 64.

3. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 46,471 *plus* Rs. 2,321 from pending cases of the previous year, giving a total of Rs. 48,792 in 216 cases of stolen property against Rs. 47,352 in 264 cases in 1890. The percentage of property recovered to stolen is 83·1 against 37·2 in 1890, and the percentage of 'cases' in which property was recovered is 93 in 1891 against 78 in 1890. The great improvement in the percentage of recovery is very gratifying, and is due to the success that has attended the police in detecting 3 or 4 serious offences and recovering a considerable amount of property in them.

4. 59 persons were sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, against 22 in 1890. In 59 cases 4 were 'excluded' and out of 55 true cases 51 ended in security being taken, and in default imprisonment inflicted. They had the effect of driving from the district some very troublesome Bhils, Mángs and others who would otherwise have been proceeded against.

5. Mr. Kennedy makes the following remarks on the efficiency and conduct of the force:—

"Judging from the results obtained this year, the police may, I think, be considered to have performed their duties in a zealous and efficient manner. I hope the chief constable's and head constable's, 1st and 2nd, grades are now filled by younger, more intelligent, active and zealous officers. During the last three years, I have weeded out a considerable number of old time-servers. Among the head constables I have now 2 or 3 promising young men in training, who will in time make useful and efficient chief constables. Of the conduct of the force as a whole I have no complaint to make, notwithstanding the fact that punishments have increased. The force has, as a body, worked diligently and successfully. The large majority of punishments inflicted were for minor derelictions of duty and breaches of discipline brought to light by close supervision. A few of the men have, however, I regret to say, developed a tendency to insubordination, refusing to obey the orders of their superiors, arguing with them, writing intemperate and impertinent petitions, showing contempt for authority, and so on. These are, of course, the most troublesome men in a force, and I have had to punish with some severity the most prominent of these, in order to make an example of them. I trust there will be no cause for complaint in this respect in future. It gives me pleasure, however, to be able to draw attention to the increased number of rewards gained, all of which have been earned by downright good work."

In the year under review, 1 officer and 5 men were dismissed and 20 officers and 70 men punished by fine and degradation, against no officer and 5 men dis-

missed and 15 officers and 66 men fined and degraded in 1890. 7 men and 1 officer were judicially punished against 3 men and no officer. The average of punishment for the last three years, including dismissals, is 10 officers and 59 men. 108 officers and 285 men can read and write, and are educated, against an average of 90 officers and 296 men for the previous three years. Education is steadily increasing.

6. The number of marksmen is 84 and has been steadily increasing from 1888. The first, second and fifth prizes in the Presidency competition shooting during the year under report, with gold and silver badges for breech-loading Snider carbines, were carried off by savárs from this district. This shows signs of improvement.

7. Mr. Kennedy visited at once 11 serious crimes and made personal investigation. He inspected all the 13 police stations, 39 out of 44 outposts, and 1 out of 2 punitive posts. 3 police stations and 3 outposts were visited more than once. I agree with the following remarks of the District Magistrate:—

"Mr. Kennedy visited a fair proportion of the scenes of serious crime, and his remarks regarding the difficulties attendant upon the performance of this part of his duty are worthy of consideration."

8. The District Superintendent writes that the following gives some idea of the miscellaneous duties of the police:—

"During the year under report the police were employed in serving 15,693 magisterial summonses against 13,393 in 1890, and 640 warrants and 217 distress warrants, and in connection with the latter they collected Rs. 1,355-1-4. They were also engaged in investigating 72 non-cognizable offences under magisterial orders and prosecuting 642 non-cognizable (⅓ of which were in the camp) offences. They also destroyed 5,472 dogs. 843 fires took place, and property valued at Rs. 32,695 was destroyed. In connection with the photographing of criminals, I have done considerably more this year than in previous years. The photographs, with marks of identification and other particulars regarding criminals who have been convicted and who are likely to give trouble in future, have been sent to all police stations in the district. Photographing criminals and the striking off of a sufficient number of copies is an expensive business, and the funds at the disposal of a District Superintendent of Police do not allow of as much being done in this direction as I should like."

9. As regards the Village Police "Jaglias" on Rs. 10 *a year*, we have to take them as they are, and make the best of them. Much cannot be expected from them. In theory, they receive "haks and baluta" from villagers, but as these cannot be enforced in some villages, the rayats refuse to pay them, in others they are only partially paid, and in a small number they are paid in full. Notwithstanding this the "Jaglias" do perform a considerable amount of miscellaneous work, and a very few do good service and assist in the detection of crime, but too often they are hand and glove with the classes from which they are drawn, and assist or wink at dacoities, cattle-poisoning, pilfering crops, &c. The conduct of the police pátels, in the opinion of the District Superintendent, is not good.

10. Mr. Kennedy has spared no pains in getting the best work out of the force under him. He is indefatigable in all branches of his work. The men are well set up and smart. The interior economy of the force good. Crime has lessened and percentages are satisfactory.

KHA'NDESH.

Mr. Davies, who has written the report, was in charge of the district throughout the year. The district is divided into three divisions—the Central of which is the charge of the Superintendent, and the Eastern and Western the charges of 2 Assistant Superintendents. Mr. Davies was in charge of the Western Division, in addition, for 11 months from 1st January to 1st November. Mr. Luck was in charge of the Eastern Division from 1st January to 27th October and of the Western from 2nd November to the close of the year. Mr. Thatcher on his transfer to the district relieved Mr. Luck of the charge of the Eastern Division on 28th October. Mr. Davies alludes to Mr. Luck as being a zealous and hardworking officer, who has been most energetic in visiting the scenes of serious crimes that have occurred in his charge. Mr. Thatcher he

speaks of as having lost no time in making himself thoroughly acquainted with his charge, and as an experienced and hardworking officer whose services, he hopes, will be retained in this district for some years.

2. I refer with pleasure to the further improvement in crime, both real and reported, during the year and to the success of the police in dealing with it. Indian Penal Code cognizable cases reported to the police have gone down from 2,409 to 2,277 and direct cases reported from 133 to 106. Deducting excluded cases, real cases have gone down from 1,652 to 1,380. Murders, attempts and culpable homicide cases have decreased from 20 to 16, dacoities from 27 to 25, and robberies from 78 to 47. Thefts have decreased from 1,059 to 962, which latter figure includes 363 cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft. Out of 1,652 real cases for last year only 753 were decided by trial, while this year out of 1,380, 670 have been, or a higher percentage; this is satisfactory. The percentages of convictions to cases disposed of and decided by trial have also risen, and very considerably so, from 33 and 78 to 47 and 91 respectively. The number of pending cases has, however, slightly increased from 280 to 301. The percentages relating to persons have increased in the one case and fallen in the other; that of convictions to persons disposed of by trial, an increase from 58 to 64, and that of convictions to arrests by the police, a decrease from 53 to 51, the former percentage exceeding in both instances, and the latter corresponding with the average of the Central Division and below that of the Presidency. The number of persons arrested by the police in Indian Penal Code cases has gone down from 1,590 to 1,471 and that arrested by the magistracy from 298 to 199. In offences under other Acts, there is a marked decrease under the Forest Act, as such offences are generally settled now departmentally.

3. As regards the details of actual crime, while in 1890 only 15 cases of dacoity out of 33 real cases disposed of were sent up for trial, 13 of which, however, ended in conviction, in the year under report, out of 19 real cognizable cases disposed of, 12 were decided by trial, with 6 ending in conviction. The percentage of convictions has, therefore, fallen. The percentages under robbery cases have fallen from 28 and 88, not 33 and 86, to 26 and 55. In 1890 there were 76 cases of robbery disposed of, 25 of which were decided by trial and 22 ended in conviction. These percentages compare unfavourably with the average of the Central Division and Presidency. Mr. Davies again refers, in respect to dacoities, that they occur in East Khándesh on the frontier, and that they are committed by organized bands from the Nizám's and other foreign territory who by the rapidity of their movements defy our police, and convictions are difficult to obtain in them owing to the inefficiency of our Village Police and a want of courage in the people themselves. In illustration of which he states:—

"An instance of this occurred in the Nimkhedi dacoity, where the accused, 12 in number, *all unarmed*, were upwards of two hours engaged in the commission of the theft being delayed in breaking open an iron safe in which the property was kept. The villagers at the first sound of alarm shut themselves up in their houses, and the police pátel and his staff refused to assist the complainant, as they stated they were intimidated by the dacoits, who threw stones at them and prevented their approach."

Robberies, he says, are committed chiefly by Bhils, who by dearness of grain were in greater pecuniary difficulties than usual, and he considers that the restriction of forest privileges over a large part of the Sátpuda has had much to do in the increase of petty cases of dacoity and highway robbery in West Khándesh, as the Bhils are practically deprived of their main means of livelihood—the collection and sale of firewood.

On robberies the District Magistrate writes as follows:—

"There has been a slight decrease in robberies as compared with last year, but the number is still high. There may be some truth in the remarks of the Superintendent, that the suspension of forest privileges had deprived a large number of Bhils of their means of livelihood, and that they necessarily took to robbery. It is true that for the greater part of last year the privileges were suspended, but they have now been restored, and it remains to be seen if the figures for 1892 will show a marked decrease in robberies and thefts over 1891."

4. The amount of property stolen during the year, together with the amount pending, is Rs. 1,46,116 against Rs. 94,139. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that the percentage of recoveries has risen from 21 to 52 as compared with 40 for the Central Division and 48 for the Presidency. Turning to cases, property

was stolen in 1,630 as compared with 1,067 last year and recovered in 1,283 as compared with 722 last year, the percentages having risen from 67 to 78. The value of property in pending cases is Rs. 49,086 this year against Rs. 35,135 in 1890, due to three important pending cases the value in which is alleged to be Rs. 19,859.

5. During the year under report, 35 persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code as compared with 9 in 1890, and security was demanded in 20 cases, while the same was done in 2 cases only in 1890. This raises the percentage from 22 in 1890 to 60 during the year—a result which shows that the police pay more attention to bad characters. I do not consider, however, that nearly enough has been done under this chapter. The entire blame is not, however, due to the police. The Subordinate Magistrates are not free from blame. The District Superintendent, in bringing instances of want of co-operation (which, however, occurred after the expiry of the year) on the part of the subordinate magistracy to notice, loudly complains that it is useless undertaking prosecutions under this chapter under the present circumstances.

The District Magistrate in his forwarding remarks says :—

"On return of these papers he (the Magistrate) will be asked for an explanation, as his enquiry under Section 117 has been of the most superficial character. The District Magistrate has already reported how deficient this part of the district is in competent Magistrates."

6. As regards the conduct of the force, there were 32 officers and 335 men punished during the year against 16 officers and 280 men in 1890. The Superintendent ascribes the cause of such a large number of punishments to good chief constables being the exception for some time past. The rank and file, it is not to be wondered at, are, therefore, wanting in general efficiency, discipline and smartness. There were 30 rewards by promotion and 7 money rewards against 4 and 9 in 1890. The educational status shows an improvement over last year, there being 155 officers and 384 men against 160 officers and 298 men in 1890. Recruits of any education are difficult, it is said, to obtain, as they can do better for themselves elsewhere. Although attention is paid to the education of the men after enlistment, yet regular attendance at school is impossible owing to heavy police duties. 25 recruit boys attended the head-quarter school at Dharangaon during the year, and are reported to have made fair progress. Drill is good. Shooting has, I am glad to say, improved considerably during the year.

7. 19 cases of serious crime occurred during the year in the Superintendent's charge, the scenes of 6 of which were visited by him; 22 occurred in the Eastern Division, the scenes of 9 of which were visited by Mr. Luck and 1 by Mr. Thatcher. In the Western Division the number was 51, the scenes of 6 of which were visited by Mr. Davies and of 8 by Mr. Luck. Now that there is a Superintendent and 2 Assistants permanently in Khándesh who are all acquainted with the duties and the men, it is expected that in future more cases of serious crime will be visited.

In this connection the District Magistrate writes as follows:—

"Mr. Davies has evidently worked hard to improve the efficiency of the force during the year, and though the number of serious cases personally visited by himself and his Assistants was less than half of those which occurred, it should be remembered that in this overgrown district, where means of transport are so poor, it is difficult to receive intimation of the occurrence of a serious offence in time to permit of an officer arriving early on the scene. I trust, then, Government will consider the activity displayed by the District Superintendent of Police and his Assistants sufficient."

8. Mr. Davies takes keen interest in his work, and during my two visits of inspection I was satisfied that he was gradually bringing the police into a state of greater efficiency, and with two smart young officers, as he now has under him, I have great hopes that each year will show an improvement.

NÁSIK.

Mr. Henderson was in charge of the district from 1st January to 6th February, Mr. Maidment from 7th February to 1st June, and Mr. Gibbs to the close of the year. The report has been written by Mr. Gibbs.

2. The number of Indian Penal Code cases reported to the police stands at 1,466 as compared with 1,519 of 1890. But the number of true cases has risen

from 696 to 743 effected by a decrease in the number of excluded cases. The total number of excluded cases has fallen from 1,023 to 856. The District Superintendent of Police's observations on the subject of excluded cases are reproduced in part:—

"This year 821 Indian Penal Code and 35 other offences cases were excluded, or 856 as compared with 1,023 last year. Last year percentage of cases excluded to cases reported came to 50·14; this year it is 50-95.

"Of the 821 Indian Penal Code cases the details, so far as I can make out, are:—

Compounded	14
Disposed of, Section 247	1
Non-cognizable	41
Maliciously false	67
Owing to some misunderstanding	698
	821

"After I had been here a little while, I found out that no notice was taken of cases which were excluded as maliciously false, and, therefore, have made it a rule to order a prosecution under either Section 182 or 211 in cases excluded as maliciously false when the complaint was lodged before the police: in cases which have been sent for investigation by Magistrates, I always ask their sanction to prosecute. Magistrates will not always sanction a prosecution: in one case, a Magistrate after trying a case wrote in his finding that the case was maliciously false, and that, should the person accused complain, he would be glad to sanction a prosecution. This, I think, was a case for a prosecution to be ordered, as the accused was a poor person utterly unacquainted with the law, and probably only too delighted to have received justice to care to try the law again.

"Prosecutions have been undertaken in 17 cases where summaries under head B were received; convictions have been obtained in 2 cases, 11 were acquitted and 4 are pending Out of 173 cases sent by Magistrates to the police for enquiry, 152 have been excluded: these figures must be remembered when the year's figures are looked at. All Mámlatdárs, I have asked, agree in saying the people are fond of lodging false complaints either through enmity or in support of a civil suit."

The District Magistrate writes on the same subject as below:—

"The number of excluded cases fell by 134, the figures for 1890 and 1891 being 955 and 821 respectively, and the percentage of such cases to the total number of cases for disposal fell from 56 to 54. Including cases under class VI, the number excluded fell from 1,023 to 856, but the percentage rose from 50·1 to 50·9. The result is not satisfactory; but while I have little doubt that the number of false cases reported showed small diminution, I believe that the Magistrates were more careful in filling up their summaries, and less seldom committed the mistake of classing a case as false because they found it to be false only as far as the particular accused was concerned. Magistrates do commit this mistake, however, though it is only in exceptional cases that the matter comes to the District Magistrate's notice. I do not think they often go wrong from too readily adopting the police view of a case: the tendency on the contrary with some of them is unnecessarily to distrust the police."

The decrease in real cases is apparent in classes IV and V and the increase in classes II and III, while the number 15 under class I remains unchanged. Although a decrease has been going on under class V since 1889, when the number was 575 against 406 during the year, still it exceeds the number 361 in 1888.

3. In last year's review of this district I had occasion to mention that that year had to suffer for the neglect of the previous year in the number of pending cases. The same cannot be said of the year under report, as there was only a fair number of pending cases amounting to 46. Notwithstanding the more favourable position of affairs and the fewer cases the police had to dispose of, the result in the percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of cannot be said to be proportionally as well as comparatvely good. The percentage has risen from 41 in 1890 to 43 during the year, which, however, is considerably below the average of the Presidency and the Central Division. Under dacoities there is a falling off in percentage from 33 to 25, but under robberies a rise from 9 to 38. As regards the percentage of convictions to cases decided by trial, there is a decrease from 91 to 84, the same as in 1889.

4. Turning to persons, the number of persons arrested by the police in Indian Penal Code cases has fallen from 770 to 678 and the number arrested by the Magistrates from 578 to 496. The magisterial cases have decreased from

237 to 223. Though the proportion of convictions to persons arrested by the Magistrates is still small, it has increased, and 126 out of the 496 persons arrested by them were convicted. The police had a fewer number of arrested persons to deal with, and still the percentages are lower than in any of the three preceding years. They are, however, nearly up to the average of the Presidency. "The result," the District Magistrate says, " is to show a distinct deterioration in the police work of the year," in which I concur. There is a large increase in propertly stolen, from Rs. 18,308 in 1889 and Rs. 46,671 in 1890 to Rs. 60,074 in 1891, and the percentage of recoveries has gone down from 50 to 21. The percentage of cases in which it was recovered to cases in which it was stolen, has gone up from 53 to 69. Property alleged to be stolen in pending cases at the end of the year is put down at Rs. 12,320. Part of property unrecovered to the value of Rs. 5,407 was in the shape of bonds—the bonds in the one case, worth Rs. 3,625, being burnt.

5. In respect to the working of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, 74 persons were proceeded against as compared with 25 in 1890; of these 41 were convicted, 14 discharged and 19 are pending trial. It is thought that they will now never be tried, as the case has been pending five months or more in going from one Court to another. The District Superintendent of Police refers to the inconvenience experienced in working the chapter on account of the City Magistrate and Mr. Thatté alone, besides the District Magistrate, being invested with powers under Section 110 of it. The District Magistrate's remarks on this part of the report are as follow :—

"The police have shown commendable activity in endeavouring to work the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, but I regret to have to add that they did not always receive that assistance at the hands of the Magistrates concerned which they were entitled to expect"

The District Magistrate, Mr. Porteous, has altered his unfavourable opinion of last year of the police in this respect and has weighed the merits of the cases to the benefit of the police.

6. As regards the conduct and efficiency of the force, dismissals have fallen from 19 to 14 and punishments from 153 to 99. 13 men were rewarded by promotion against 4 in 1890. The percentage of educated officers is 76 and that of men 38, or an average of 45. Drill has improved since the appointment of a pensioned subhedár-major of the 12th Bombay Infantry. 44 men obtained marksmen's badges. There were 2 escapes from police custody. In both instances, however, the men were recaptured.

7. 74 cases of serious crime occurred during the year. Mr. Henderson visited the scene of one, Mr. Maidment of 5 out of 10 cases that occurred during his tenure; the remainder were enquired into by him, although his presence was not needed on the spot, and Mr. Gibbs of 18. All the 17 police stations and 42 out of 60 outposts were visited during the year. Mr. Henderson inspected 1 police station and 5 outposts, Mr. Maidment 12 police stations and 38 outposts—3 of them twice, and Mr Gibbs 4 police stations and 16 outposts.

POONA.

Major Macpherson was in charge of the district throughout the year.

2. The improvement in the decrease of cognizable crime observable in 1890 continued during the year, and its relation to last year has remained unchanged, the number of cases being 1,876 as against 1,863. In comparing the true cases reported under different heads in the two years, there is very little calling for remark. Murders have remained stationary at 10, while attempts at murder and culpable homicide have increased from 1 to 2. Dacoities have decreased from 23 to 13, and robberies are as they were, *viz.* 27. Cases under class III have again risen from 122 to 290 in the year under report, but under class V they have gone down from 1,008 to 758. The continuance of this improvement is owing to the magnificent crops of the cold weather in 1890; and, had there not been a partial failure of rain last monsoon, the results, no doubt, would have been still more favourable. The decrease that has occurred in dacoities deserves notice, and has been said to be due to the establishment of punitive posts and other measures that have been adopted for suppressing this class of crime. Indápur Táluka,

which formed the centre of the disturbed area, has been quiet throughout the year. The results would have been better than they are, had it not been for some Kolis, who were released about the close of the year, being joined by other bad characters of their own caste and, procuring arms in the mysterions manner they do, starting a gang above the Ghâts. This accounts for the 5 pending cases at the end of the year. This gang of Kolis still continues to give trouble, although the police quartered in their midst have been hunting them down, and on meeting with them on one occasion, when they showed fight, shooting down 2 and wounding a third. A report has been made to Government to the necessity of a large punitive post in the Koli country, and until this is done, which will be a sharp lesson to these people, there is no hope of an effectual settlement of the question. The Poona District must always be an anxious police charge, swarming, as it is, with hereditary thieves such as Kolis, Rámoshis and Mángs to whom dacoity is the natural mode of livelihood, and, unless severe measures are recognized as necessary in their case, their organization will develop into a very serious affair. The police are too few at present to deal with them, as no sooner is one gang caught than another springs up in its place, and it is always to be remembered that a regular system of communication from village to village exists.

3. The percentage of convictions to true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of, has improved from 40 to 44, which is below the average of the Presidency and also of the Central Division. Under convictions to cases disposed of by trial it has gone down from 86 to 78—a figure below the average (85) of the Presidency and (81) of the Central Division. Under persons there is a falling off from 50 and 52 to 47 and 48 respectively, the figures being below the average of the Presidency and Central Division. The number of persons arrested by the police in Indian Penal Code cases has risen from 1,152 to 1,236.

4. With regard to property, the amount actually stolen in the year has diminished from Rs. 58,681 to Rs. 57,740. If value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year be added, the total value of property to be accounted for comes to Rs. 66,209, of which Rs. 14,493, or 21 per cent., has been recovered against 15 the previous year. Property was stolen in 795 against 791 cases in the previous year and recovered in 495 against 379, thus showing an increase in percentage of recoveries from 47 to 62. The number of pending cases is 145 as against 166 in 1890, and the Superintendent remarks that lower figures than these cannot be expected.

5. Under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, 80 persons were sent up before the Magistrates, of whom 51 were required to give security and 29 discharged. Of those required to give security, 17 were sent to jail in default. This shows a marked increase in number over last year, when 17 persons were sent before the Magistrates, of whom 12 were required to give security; but the percentage of convictions is less, being 63 against 70. The success in working this chapter has been referred to above as being a valuable means of dealing with hereditary thieves. In connection with the registration of bad characters the Superintendent describes a system he has introduced into the district and which is reproduced in full :—

"I have now started a new register, of which one copy is kept in my own office and another in the office of the detective chief constable. The object of this register is to obtain, in time, a complete record of all the habitual offenders resident in the district. On the release of such persons from the jail, they are photographed, bearing suspended round their necks, a board on which is written the name under which they were last sentenced. This photograph is pasted on to a form on which are entered the measurements of the released convict and his marks of identification, as also the village and táluka where he proposes living; and on the back of the form the previous convictions are shown, giving the date of sentence, the section under which it was inflicted, the period of punishment, and the Magistrate by whom the sentence was pased. In this manner I hope in time to be able to keep these criminals more under control."

6. The total sanctioned strength of the police shows an increase of 11 in the number of 1,149. This is due to 11 men, who were formerly paid by the Military Department for watching military buildings, being added on to the sanctioned strength and being now paid by the Police Department. The conduct of the police has been good, and education shows an improvement, there being

131 officers and 349 men able to read and write against 125 and 328 respectively in the previous year. The armament of the police has been changed ; the old muzzle-loaders being replaced by smooth-bore breech-loaders. Drill was fair, and Poona secured 2 of the Presidency prizes.

7. Major Macpherson personally investigated 2 murders, 2 culpable homicides, 1 attempt at murder and robbery, 3 dacoities, 1 robbery, 1 grievous hurt, and 2 thefts. He inspected 11 out of 15 police stations and 31 out of 41 outposts.

8. The District Superintendent of Police again brings prominently to notice the urgency of constructing lines for the City and Cantonment Police, and states that the plans and estimates have been prepared and the sites selected, and the funds for the city lines could be rocovered from the Municipality under Section 77 (2), Act IV of 1890. There is no doubt that it is a grave hardship that, in an expensive place like Poona, the poorly paid sepoys should be forced to hire lodgings at, to them, a very considerably monthly outlay. The Poona City Municipality are indeed a fortunate body. Their police are provided by Government free of all expense to them, and by passive resistance they force Government to provide them also with a fire brigade, knowing full well that, in the absence of other agency, the police must work the fire-engines. While on this subject, I may mention that a fire broke out in Poona city on 12th January, destroying property stated to be worth over a lákh of rupees. On that occasion the police did good work, especially Mr. Guider and European Constables Low and Fidgett, who did so even at the risk of their lives, and it was through the exertions of the police that the fire was eventually checked. Yet it was not till many months afterwards that the City Municipality could be got to pay the actual value of the policemen's clothes destroyed on their bodies, and then it was not accompanied with a single word of thanks. The Cantonment Committee pay a monthly allowance to the police for working the fire-engines in the cantonment. This allowance goes towards rewarding the men and making good the extra wear and tear of clothing. The District Magistrate writes as his opinion that the City Municipality can be and ought to be compelled to provide under Section 77 of the Police Act, and that he would call the attention of the President of the Municipality to the Superintendent's remarks on the other matter of fire brigade, but thinks it better to allow the representation to be made (as he hopes it will be) with more force by higher authority.

9. The District Magistrate in his forwarding memorandum states : "The District Magistrate would add that Major Macpherson's clear and businesslike report shows that he fully maintains his well-known character as a highly efficient police officer." In this opinion I fully concur. Major Macpherson has spared no pains to bring the police to a high level ; and, taking into consideration this heavy and difficult charge, I consider he deserves great credit for the results obtained.

SA'TARA.

Mr. Down was in charge of the district throughout the year, except for three months, when he was on privilege leave. During his absence, the charge was held by Messrs. Snow, Alexander and Panse.

Mr. Cookson and Mr. Fellowes were appointed as probationers to this district on the 31st March and 4th August 1891 respectively, and have been studying the language and learning their work.

2. There is a slight increase in the reported crime this year. But under Indian Penal Code cases there is a large decrease of 211 cases, while there is a corresponding increase of 284 cases in class VI. This increase has been accounted for by a large number of cases taken up by the police during the year under report under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the increase in the number of cases under class VI reflects credit on the police. The decrease in the Indian Penal Code cases is under thefts and house-breaking.

3. Total Indian Penal Code cases for disposal this year were 1,978 against 2,154 in last year. Out of the former no less than 1,154 cases were excluded as false. The year before, the number of excluded cases was almost the same. On this subject the District Superintendent writes as follows:—

"As noted above, the proprotion of cases 'excluded' has increased the percentage of such cases to cases reported in 1891, being 59 per cent. against 53 per cent. in 1890. The increased proportion is not so large as to call for any special explanation, but I would remark here that every case sent up to the Magistrate for exclusion by the chief constable is carefully scrutinised by me, and if there appears any ground for believing that the offence complained of may have occurred, the chief constable is required to make further enquiry into the matter. The Magistrates, moreover, frequently refer cases back for further information on certain points before they issue their final orders. Careful supervision in this matter is exercised, and there is no reason to believe that any true cases are classed as 'excluded'."

4. There were 618 real Indian Penal Code cognizable cases disposed of by trial against 654 in last year. The percentage of cases not brought to trial has gone down from 37 to 31. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided by trial has slightly gone down from 71 to 68. The number of pending cases was considerably less than in last year. Only 65 cases were under investigation by the police, 127 cases were pending disposal by Magistrates, and 14 were under trial. Most of the cases pending were sent to the Magistrates concerned at the close of the year. The Superintendent states the Magistrates as a rule have disposed of cases with more punctuality, though in a few instances final orders were unnecessarily delayed, which fact was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate, who states that in each case the Sub-Magistrate's explanation was called for, and that this constant supervision is producing good results.

5. Magistrates' direct Indian Penal Code cases were little more than in last year. Excluded cases were comparatively very few. Convictions were obtained in 26 per cent. against 68 in last year. No case under class VI was reported direct to the Magistrate this year. The success of the police in obtaining convictions in cases under class VI was not so prominent as it was last year, when, in 97 per cent. of the cases, convictions were obtained, while the percentage this year has gone down to 75. This has been accounted for by the reason that the police had to deal with more cases this year.

6. During the year under report the police had to account for 853 persons arrested on their own authority against 712 in last year, and their success in dealing with them is in the same proportion as last year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons decided by trial has slightly gone down from 70 to 68. The number of persons released and never brought to trial was 10 as against 35 last year. The number of persons arrested by order of the Magistrates was 999 against 749 last year. Only 23 per cent. of them were convicted against 32 per cent. in last year.

7. Turning to serious crimes, we see that crimes of murder and robberies reported during the year have gone down respectively from 22 and 51 in 1890 to 17 and 37. Thefts, including house-breaking, have diminished from 1,160 to 983. In 1889 the offences reported under these three heads were still less. In 1889 there were 2 real cases of dacoity reported, and in 1890 there was none; but in the year under review there were 3 cases of dacoity, of which 1 was excluded as false. The percentage of convictions in murder cases decided by trial has gone up very high, *viz.*, 63 against 37 in 1890 and *nil* in 1889. In dacoities it was cent. per cent. both in the year under report and in the previous year. In robberies the percentage has arisen from 75 to 83.

8. The value of property stolen in the year 1890 was put down at Rs. 36,309 in column 2 of the property stolen and recovered statement. The amount was exclusive of the value of the property stolen in pending cases at the close of that year. This year the value of the property stolen is inclusive of that of the property stolen in pending cases. In order to compare the two years' figures, the property reported to be stolen in last year has, therefore, been taken to be Rs. 81,711. In the year under report, the value of the property stolen was set down at Rs. 40,980, to which the property to be accounted for from the pending cases of previous year may be added, and the amount comes to Rs. 77,473, out of which property worth Rs. 27,768, or 35 per cent., was recovered. Last year the percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 53. The result as regards the recovery of property is, therefore, not satisfactory.

9. In connection with the working of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code the Superintendent remarks that the police have received cordial

assistance from the First Class Magistrates Messrs. Pendse and Khopkar. It is mainly to their assistance that such good results were obtained under this important provision of law. 281 persons were placed before the Magistrates during the year, and 192, mostly habitual criminals, were called on to give security. Out of them 137 on failing to give security were sent to jail for various terms. This has had the effect of inducing a considerable number of Mángs and Rámoshis addicted to crime to turn their attention to honest means of livelihood. The Superintendent states that the Karád-Chiplún and Karád-Sátára roads were, at the end of last year, so notoriously unsafe, on account of looting committed by certain notorious Rámoshis and Mángs, that it was necessary to establish a regular and strong road patrol of mounted and foot police. The provisions of Chapter VIII were, however, set in motion early in the year, and such was its effect that in a few months the patrolling force was unnecessary and was removed. The roads became secure, and during the last half of the year the táluka has been quite free from crimes committed by habitual and professional thieves. The important results obtained from the vigorous working of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code was a marked decrease in crime, as will be seen from the following table :—

	First six months of 1891 when provisions of Chapter VIII were not fully enforced.	Second six months of 1891 when provisions of Chapter VIII were fully and vigourously enforced.
Cases reported	955	658
Number of persons arrested ...	293	208
Property stolen	19,932	6,529
Property recovered	10,017	5,194
	55 per cent.	79 per cent.

The Superintendent's remarks on the methods adopted by him for the supervision over bad characters are interesting, and that he has taken an active interest in the matter is very apparent.

10. The Superintendent has alluded to the prevalence, in some parts of his district, of the crime of mischief by fire, by maiming, poisoning or killing animals. Such offences generally arise from faction quarrels in the village, and the tendency seems to be for such crime to increase. Crimes of this nature are calculated to lead to very serious consequences if not put a stop to. Witnesses who can give evidence in such cases are either unwilling or afraid to get themselves into trouble. To suppress this crime a punitive post at Saigaon, in the Shirála Petha, has now been established, and another punitive post at Koparde, in Karád Táluka, has also now been sanctioned by Government.

11. Judging by the number of punishments inflicted on, and rewards by promotions earned by, the men, the conduct of the force appears fair. The total number of punishments is the same as in last year. Departmental punishments were 38 among officers against only 7 in last year and 35 among men against 75. There is a marked increase in the number of punishments amongst officers, and in most cases it has been for neglect or disobedience of orders. The Superintendent deprecates the idea of awarding punishments by fines, and has very properly made use of the punishment by drill wherever it is possible. The number of rewards granted by promotion is 174 against only 16. This large increase is, the Superintendent states, owing to the fact that he has counted promotion, which is always given for merit and good work done, as rewards; in other districts, it is presumed that promotion is given for the same reasons, but such promotions are not counted as rewards, and this difference in practice produces widely different figures. I would recommend that promotions should not be counted as rewards at all, and some comparison could then be arrived at. No money rewards were granted during the year under report, nor in the past three years. There appears no improvement under the head "Education" over last year. 143 officers and 379 men were able to read and write this year against 139 officers and 374 men in last year. The number of officers and men under instruction was less than in the previous year. 252

good-service tickets were granted. I am of the Superintendent's opinion that the grant of good-service tickets by Criminal Courtsis a great encouragement to the police. Drill is showing signs of improvement under the present head-quarters chief constable, who is a young military pensioned jamádár. The only prize attained at the Presidency competition shooting by the Sátára Police was by one of the mounted police. Last year they won the first 3 Presidency prizes.

12. The Superintendent has visited and inspected all the 15 police stations once and 3 of them twice. Out of 39 outposts he inspected 38 and visited 35; 3 were unvisited, as he found it more convenient at the time to send for the men to inspect with their books.

13. During the nine months Mr. Down was in charge, he personally investigated 6 cases of murder, 2 dacoities, and 1 case of culpable homicide. In the other cases the accused were at once arrested and sent to the Magistrate.

14. Mr. Down's administration of the police meets with the District Magistrate's full approval. I have twice inspected this district during Mr. Down's tenure of office, and can speak most highly of the efficient state to which Mr. Down's energy, force of character, and close attention to every branch of his work has raised the force. In this district great care has been given to the prosecutions under Chapter VIII. That these prosecutions have not been abused, is evident by the high percentages of convictions obtained in this respect.

SHOLA'PUR.

Mr. Warden, who has written the report, held charge of the district throughout the year, and may fairly be congratulated on the result of his year's labours.

2. It is satisfactory to see that crime, both reported and real, shows a still further considerable decrease. In 1889 real Indian Penal Code cases numbered 778, in 1890, 593, and during the year they numbered 418 only. The decrease is general except in the cases of dacoity and receiving stolen property. Murders have decreased from 11 to 6, thefts from 346 to 247, (which latter number includes 86 cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft, a class inserted for the first time between robberies and thefts), robberies from 12 to 7, and arrests by the police in Indian Penal Code cases from 872 to 681. Dacoities have risen from 2 to 4, and cases of receiving stolen property from 18 to 19. As mentioned in last year's report, an increase in the latter class of crime reflects credit on the police, and the results of their year's work in dealing with receivers are highly creditable. There were 19 prosecutions instituted, and 18 ended in conviction, against 18 and 15 respectively in 1890. Of 25 persons arrested in these cases, 21 were convicted, the figures for 1890 being 47 and 38 and for 1889, 13 and 2. The percentage of convictions on cases has risen to 95 from 83 in 1890 and 50 in 1889, and with regard to persons the percentage of convictions to arrests is 84 against 81 in 1890 and 15 in 1889.

3. Gauged by percentages, the work of the police shows a still further improvement during the year. The percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of has risen from 41 to 47 and to cases disposed of by trial from 81 to 90. Nor can this very satisfactory result be assigned to disinclination to send up cases for trial, as out of 397 real cognizable Indian Penal Code cases disposed of, 209, or more than a half, were brought before the Courts. Under persons the two percentages have fallen from 43 and 46 to 41 and 43, affected partly by the discharge of 33 persons in a case of rioting in Karmála between the Mahárs and the Mángs, arising from a claim of right of each to inflict the first blow on the neck of the buffalo offered to propitiate the deity of cholera; the leaders alone of both parties were punished. This riot might have assumed a more serious aspect, had it not been for the prompt intelligent action of the Mámlatdár of Karmála, assisted by the chief constable. The property percentages are much less satisfactory. The amount stolen during the year is Rs. 28,278 against Rs. 32,314 in 1890, notwithstanding which the recoveries, inclusive of disposed of pending cases of previous year, are less, being Rs. 7,057 against Rs. 16,637, or a decrease in percentage from 39 to 22. This deplorably bad result has been caused by nearly Rs. 8,000 worth of pro-

perty being stolen in the latter part of the year, when crime was on the increase owing, no doubt, to the failure of crops and consequent high prices, and also to the percentage in Sholápur Táluka being so poor a figure as 4. This táluka is always a very criminal one, and unfortunately the late Chief Constable Janardhan Mahádev was in very bad health, which quite unfitted him for coping with the work. If the above amount of Rs. 8,000, however, be deducted, the percentage will rise to 34. It is to be regretted that in the dacoity committed, it is believed, by Rámoshis of Indápur Táluka, in Poona District, at Dahigaon, under the leadership of one Nathya Gophanya, none of the Rs. 2,222 worth of property stolen on the occasion has been recovered. Although every effort has been made to capture the leader, he is still at large, and is supposed to be somewhere in the Berárs. To compensate the Sholápur Police for their failure to arrest him it was while enquiring for him in the Indápur Táluka Chief Constable Gopálsing Achalsing effected the arrest of one Sadu valad Piráji, who was concerned in the Bandgarvádi dacoity in the Sátára District and for whom the Sátára Police had been on the look out for the last two years. He was caught at night, and has been sentenced by the Sátára Sessions Court to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The above chief constable also arrested, in the same táluka, a Kaikadi of the name of Tuljya valad Gurwya who had been "wanted" for the last twelve years by the Thagi and Dacoity Department, to whom he was handed over.

4. The number of cases, which were excluded as false, compounded, or which proved to be non-cognizable during the year under report, is 561 out of a total of 1,079 reported cases. In 1890 the number was 652 out of a total of 1,425. The percentage of excluded cases has risen from 46 in 1890 and 32 in 1889 to 52 for the year under report. Mr. Warden attributes this continued increase of excluded cases to complaints of cattle-poisoning and arson being false, and in many instances maliciously so. When complaints of cattle-poisoning are true, the offenders in that respect are village Mahárs, whose object is revenge on the owners for not paying them their haks. While some assistance is received from the reports of the Chemical Analyser in cattle-poisoning cases, no such safeguard exists in arson cases. With a people litigious by nature and innocent of any apology for a conscience, false complaints must be of constant occurrence, especially as a complaint of cattle-poisoning can be made with comparative impunity, and the object in view gained, of spiting an enemy even to the loss, accidental or deliberate, sustained.

Mr. Warden in illustration of the truth of the above remark states :—

"Two Mukhtyárs recently called on me and informed me that their client, a Sholápur merchant, had been robbed of certain hundis by some fellow merchants in broad daylight in one of the most frequented parts of the town, and that the city chief constable had refused to entertain his complaint of dacoity. After due consideration of the facts as set before me I was obliged to instruct the chief constable to register the complaint and enquire. On examining the complainant's witnesses it appeared that he owed a large amount to the accused, and the latter having learned that he had arranged to abscond, watched his movements. The complainant, on finding his intention frustrated, handed over to them the hundis which he had intended to take away with him, and the amount was distributed among the creditors, who accepted it in satisfaction of their claims, which considerably exceeded it. Although the complainant had agreed to this compromise, he afterwards determined to endeavour to evade it and injure his creditors at the same time by accusing them of having robbed him, and was no doubt taught how to set about this by the Mukhtyárs. The report having been submitted to the Magistrate, the case was excluded as false owing to a misunderstanding of law or fact. Comments are needless."

The District Magistrate observes on the above :—

"The false case of robbery remarked upon by the Superintendent is a curious one, but several of the kind have come under my notice elsewhere, and I have good reason to believe that not a few of the large thefts reported are planned and carried out by the complainants in person for reasons best known to themselves."

5. The number of cases taken up by the police under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is more than double that in 1890, and the percentage of convictions has increased by 1. There were 93 persons proceeded against, and 66 ordered to give security, against 87 and 73 in 1890—a result that does not compare favourably. Mr. Warden complains of the police receiving but scant encouragement from most of the Magistrates in this direction, and states that

much of the success of the police is due to Mr. Doderet, Divisional Magistrate. The District Magistrate's remarks on this subject will bear reproduction :—

"The District Superintendent has devoted much attention to this matter during the year under review, and a number of persons have been brought up, and either compelled to give security or incarcerated. The great objection to the procedure as applied to wandering persons and gangs is that the innocent are just as likely to suffer as the guilty; further, divided from their real abodes by long intervening distances, many supposed criminals are doubtless prevented from offering evidence to clear themselves which would otherwise be available. The result, too, is generally only to move the class of persons on from one district to another, and little permanent good is effected. As against more or less stationary criminals of known bad character I think these provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code should be rigorously worked. In tálukas like Kárwár, Válva and Eastern Pátan in the Sátára District, which have long been infested with resident criminal Mahárs, Rámoshis and others, good results have been obtained, and the constant harrying of these ruffians will finally compel them to abandon their evil ways. There are few places in this district where similar circumstances exist and that for the most part only in a few isolated villages. I do not consider the Superintendent's remarks, to the effect 'that the police meet with but scant encouragement from most of the Magistrates,' quite justifiable. After all, it is a mere question of proof, and a Magistrate cannot ignore the laws of evidence merely to humour and assist the police, while he is equally bound, if reasonable doubt exists, to decide in favour of the accused. The leading native Magistrates in this district are remarkably able and efficient, and I have no doubt that the police obtain from them all the convictions to which they are entitled under these sections. I would even go further and question the stability of many of the convictions now obtained, provided an appeal were made and the accused duly represented. Without underestimating the difficulty of obtaining evidence in such cases I think the police have been lucky in obtaining so many convictions."

6. In the matter of education there has been a gradual improvement, and the number of punishments has decreased, ascribed to the weeding out of old and useless men. 1 officer and 5 men were judicially punished against 3 men only in 1890. There were 2 escapes from police custody against 7 in 1890. One of the 2 escaped persons was immediately recaptured; the other is still at large. The police responsible for the escapes were prosecuted criminally and severely fined. The number of promotions made as immediate reward for meritorious service was 43. Other promotions were made for general good conduct. Chief Constable Keshao Bhimráo effected a clever arrest of a Mogul forger, named Háji Mahomed, in Sholápur city, who was wanted by the Bombay Police where he had been forging Rs. 5 currency notes. He was sentenced to transportation for life. The subordinate police were rewarded. Drill is fair The number of marksmen has decreased from 44 in 1890 to 26, due principally to 20 men armed with breech-loaders not being intimate with them, as the result of their shooting at the annual competition, which was below that of men armed with the old smooth-bore, showed, one of the latter being fourth in the Presidency competition. The Superintendent personally investigated 8 serious crimes and inspected all 8 police stations and 18 outposts.

7. Mr. Warden complains that out of 1,079 cases reported to the police during the year, material assistance was rendered by the Village Police in only 27. Their sympathies are said to be with the criminal classes, and in support of his statement the District Superintendent of Police points out the flagrant case of a police pátel in the Bársi Táluka obstructing the police in their search of the houses of some Mángs charged with theft. The conduct of the police pátel is under the consideration of the District Magistrate. On another occasion 2 Dasris, who were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, were accommodated by the pátel of their village. The pátel was reported and fined Rs. 2 by the District Magistrate.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

BELGAUM.

Mr. Holland was in charge of the district throughout the year. Mr. Hume, Police Probationer, was attached to the district for five months from 1st January to 31st May 1891, but he held no charge, being occupied in preparing for his examination.

2. In my last year's report, I had to notice the unsatisfactory state of crime in the Belgaum District. Although this year's figures do not indicate that

crime has gone down to the same level as it was in 1889, still they show much improvement over last year, and I consider that the results are satisfactory.

3. Both real and reported crime under Indian Penal Code has considerably gone down from 720 and 892 respectively to 562 and 775. True cases disposed of fell considerably from 677 to 511 and undetected cases from 237 to 162. Of the 349 cases decided by trial, convictions were obtained in 90 per cent. against 69 in the previous year, which is highly satisfactory. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to those disposed of has gone up from 44 to 62. The number of pending cases has also decreased, all going to show that the standard of police investigation and preparation of cases has risen creditably.

4. The number of real and reported crimes under class VI is almost identical with that of last year, the figures being respectively 249 and 251 against 245 and 248. The number of cases disposed of was exactly equal to that in last year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to those decided by trial has risen from 89 to 96 and to those disposed of from 88 to 95. Magistrate's direct. cases were very few, but 9 more than in last year. This year, out of 37 cases 23 ended in convictions. In these cases 214 persons were arrested, of whom only 47 were convicted.

5. Although there was less crime for disposal, persons arrested by the police were more than in last year. In the year under report, 1,192 persons were arrested by the police *suo motu* and 55 were pending from previous year. Altogether there were 1,247 persons for disposal this year against 1,152 in last year. Of the former, 1,154 persons were disposed of by trial, and of these 739 were convicted, giving a percentage of 64 against 61 in 1890. This is the more satisfactory, as the police had to deal with an increased number of persons.

6. Turning to serious crime, real cases of murder, culpable homicide and dacoity have increased respectively from 10, 3 and 1 to 12, 5 and 2, but real cases of robbery have decreased from 15 to 6. Under thefts, there is much decrease. This year, real cases of thefts, including house-breaking, were 395 against 467 last year. There was only 1 case more of receiving stolen property than in last year. Out of 164 undected cases, a great majority were under classes III and V. The figures show that the police have failed in detection of the more serious class of crimes. The percentages, under each specific crime and under each class of crime, of cases ending in convictions to those disposed of and decided by trial are far in excess of those of last year. As regards 2 real cases of dacoity, the Superintendent states that they were dacoities only in the technical sense of the word.

7. During the year under report, property of the value of Rs. 53,596 was stolen against Rs. 75,917 in 1890. The total amount of property stolen and to be accounted for in the year, inclusive of property stolen in pending cases of previous year, came to Rs. 58,888 against Rs. 82,874. Property recovered during the year amounted in value to Rs. 51,639 against 26,058. This gives the percentage of 87 against only 31 in 1890 – a most creditable result. The chief reason for such a high percentage is the detection of 2 big cases, in which property worth Rs. 36,000 was stolen, and partially so to the Superintendent's personally visiting the scenes of 29 cases as compared with 3 the year before.

8. In dealing with cases of murder, the Superintendent points out that too much power now exists in the hands of the hospital assistant, and suggests the framing of new rules for the conduct of *post-mortem* examinations. The following case has been cited as an instance :—

"A enters the field of B and C at night to steal sugarcane. B and C pursue him and unmercifully beat him to death. They are found out and confess that they killed A. The case eventually goes up to the sessions, where B and C are tried for murder. At the eleventh hour, and just as the Judge is about to sentence B and C, the hospital assistant stands up in Court and says he omitted to mention that A's liver was abnormally large, and that a fall might have caused his death. This at once alters the whole aspect of the case. The Judge, instead of sentencing the accused to a long term of imprisonment, lets them off with a nominal punishment, From the above it will easily be seen what a vast amount of power and how, in fact, the final issue of the case is in the hands of the hospital assistant, who, if he is so minded, can hold out to the very last moment, until it is made

worth his while by the relatives of the accused or others to disclose an important fact or even invent one such as the above. There is no one to gainsay the fact or argue the point, and thus a matter of life and death is at the mercy of the hospital assistant, who, if he chooses to be so unscrupulous, can doubtless at times command his own price. It is with a view to eliminating the chance of any such procedure, and also to place temptation beyond the reach of medical subordinates, that I would suggest the advisability, in each case of murder or suspicious death, &c., that the organ or the organs declared to be diseased or affected should be sent in to the Civil Svrgeon for examination and verification."

The District Magistrate writes as follows :—

"The undersigned remembers a case in which a hospital assistant (since dismissed) gave an absolutely false report with intent to screen a murder; whether the remedy suggested by Mr. Holland is in all cases possible, is a matter for consideration."

9. The work of registration of bad characters receives the personal attention and care of the Superintendent. The Superintendent remarks that until a daily or nightly roll-call becomes legal, half the efficiency of the registration is thrown away. 47 bad characters were prosecuted, out of whom only 24 were bound over by the Magistrate and 7 are still pending trial. Last year 39 persons were sent up before the Magistrates; of these 20 were bound over. The district cannot be exactly termed a criminal one, but still the number of prosecutions instituted is insufficient, and the Superintendent intends that these prosecutions shall be more vigorously carried out in future.

10. The conduct of the force appears fair. The total number of punishments in the force, consisting of 710 men, was 109 this year against 112 last year. The number of men dismissed has decreased from 15 to 8, and of men judicially punished from 3 to 2; but the number of men punished by fine, degradations, &c., has gone up from 94 to 99. Rewards by promotion there were none this year, nor in the previous two years. The number of money rewards granted was only 11 against 30 in 1890 and 27 in 1889. 136 good conduct tickets were granted during the year against 400 in 1890. There is some improvement in respect to education. During the year under report there were 103 officers and 273 men able to read and write, but the number of officers and men under instruction went down from 9 and 128 to 5 and 105.

11. The number of men instructed in drill is 683, and they drill well. There is a steady improvement in the matter of drill. Musketry also is fair. The number of men competing for the district and Presidency prizes has come up to 118 from 104, 101 and 56 respectively in 1890, 1889 and 1888. The number of marksmen is 40 this year against 19, 29 and 24 in 1890, 1889 and 1888 respectively.

12. Of the 14 murder cases the Superintendent visited the scenes of, and enquired into, 12. There were 3 pending from last year, all of which he visited. Besides these, he personally investigated 8 serious cases of house-breaking and theft, also 2 of culpable homicide, 2 of suicide, 2 of robbery and 3 of accident. He has also visited the scenes of petty cases of theft.

13. All the 12 police stations were visited by the Superintendent. He also inspected 36 out of 44 outposts.

14. In his concluding remarks the Superintendent writes that last year a large punitive post of 57 men that was drafted into the town owing to the notorious proclivities of the populace, was withdrawn in July last after it had been 11 months in force. It has doubtless had a salutary effect. The Rangapanchmi and Dasara processions passed off quietly, and there were no disturbances; but party feeling has not yet altogether subsided.

15. The year was a normal one up to the close of the monsoon, when it became evident, owing to the scanty rainfall, that scarcity would ensue, which has now developed into distress in 3 tálukas. To cope with this, the Superintendent has drafted men from other parts of the district into these 3 tálukas.

16. Mr. Holland has been energetic and painstaking in visiting the scene of crime, and this had doubtless conduced to the successful results of the year, which reflect credit on him.

BIJÁPUR.

Mr. Goldsmid was in charge of the district from 1st January till 8th September, and Mr. Biddle from that date till the close of the year.

2. In last year's review of the working of this district, mention was made of the steady increase of crime that had been going on for years, and I regret that a still greater increase is noticeable in the year under report. Taking true Indian Penal Code cases, the figures for the four years 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 are 589, 587, 680 and 794 respectively. No cause for this increase has been assigned in a general way; but remarking on thefts the Superintendent gives his opinion that the number of cases has increased under that head owing to the scarcity of rainfall and the consequent dearness of provisions. The District Magistrate, however, does not hold with that view, "as last year 1890-91 was a favourable season, and people were not seriously alarmed as to the season till near the end of October, nor did prices materially rise before that date, while serious crime was pretty constant during the year." Murders are very numerous and have increased from 15 to 21. There were 24 cases reported in the year and 3 pending from 1890. Out of that number, 15 have been disposed of, and 9 remain pending. It has, however, been remarked that one of them will, no doubt, be struck off. In 1890, 6 convictions were obtained in 9 cases decided by trial, and in the year under report the proportion was 6 to 11—the percentage, therefore, falling from 66 to 54. There were 5 true dacoities against 3 in 1890, the one at Ankalagi being the most serious, in which property worth Rs. 11,869 was stolen and that worth Rs. 2,163 recovered. 5 persons were arrested and 4 convicted by the Sessions Court, including 3 village officers of a neighbouring village, who were concerned in receiving property stolen in it, charged with that offence, 2 of whom, however, were released on appeal by the High Court. Cases under class I have fallen from 58 to 40, under class II from 90 to 79, and under class III they have risen from 172 to. 194. There is likewise an increase under class IV, the figures being 19 in 1890 and 25 in 1891, and under class V, too, the figures being 383 and 429.

3. As regards the percentages, that of cases convicted to true cases disposed of and that of convictions to cases placed before the Courts have, in Indian Penal Code cases, risen from 40 and 79 to 45 and 81 respectively—an improvement, though still not up to the average of the Southern Division. The number of persons arrested by the police in Indian Penal Code cases has risen from 1,046 to 1,160, and the percentages have gone up from 53 and 57 to 54 and 58. The total amount of property stolen, including pending cases, was Rs. 47,265 during the year against Rs. 56,575 in 1890, and Rs. 14,869 were recovered. The percentage of recoveries has gone up from 17 to 31, and would have been still higher if it had not been for the impossibility of recovering the bulk of the property in the Ankalagi dacoity, which, no doubt, was removed into foreign territory. But, in comparing the figures of stolen property of the two years, it should be remembered that in 1890 bonds to the value of Rs. 19,724 were included. The percentage of cases of recoveries has, however, fallen from 68 to 67, showing that during the year, with a lower percentage of cases of recoveries, the proportion of recoveries has increased.

4. There were 659 excluded cases against 466 in 1890. The percentage of excluded cases on those reported is 43. Out of the number of exeluded cases there were 133 "maliciously" false, in which 10 prosecutions were ordered, resulting in 3 convictions only. The proportion of prosecutions is small undoubtedly, and the Superintendent remarks that he refrained from taking action, as the final orders of Magistrates were received late, feeling sure that the prosecutions would break down. The District Magistrate observes on this question that prosecutions should be instituted only in cases which are clearly proveable false, thus almost ensuring certainty of convictions.

5. The result of the house-breaking cases is very unsatisfactory. There were 187 cases disposed of during the year, out of which 37 only resulted in conviction and 147 were not brought to trial. The Superintendent regards the result as more untrue than unsatisfactory, as a good many persons found at night in other people's houses do not go there to commit theft, but for immoral purposes, the persons affected preferring, however, naturally to think that the former was the object, and charging accordingly. The District Magistrate, although accepting this contention of the Superintendent, still expresses himself as being satisfied of the existence of a great deal of undetected house-breaking.

6. The registers of bad characters have received careful revision. There were 64 persons prosecuted under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 12 only were convicted, 9 being subsequently let off by the High Court. The Superintendent's remarks in the matter are as follow :—

"Chapter VIII can hardly be said to have worked with success in this district, but the police are not wholly to blame, as I will endeavour to show. At the present time I believe I am correct in saying that with the exception of the District Magistrate, (whose hands are pretty full of work), there is only one other Magistrate authorized to take proceedings under the chapter for this district, though by far the largest district in the Southern Division.

"This particular Magistrate has charge of the 2 northern tálukas, and witnesses cannot be got to come forward and go such long distances to give evidence when they might be far better employed in watching their crops.

"Witnesses are willing enough to come forward and give evidence if the Magistrate happens to be in their táluka, but with the prospect of a long journey before them they cannot be blamed for hanging back."

The District Magistrate expresses himself on the same subject in the following words :—

"It is true that during the later portion of the rains, except myself, there was only one Magistrate in the district empowered to act under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and I was then too busy to take up such cases. At present, however, 3 out of the 4 Magistrates in charge of tálukas have such powers, and an application to empower the fourth is before Government. Such cases should, I consider, be always brought to the Magistrate while in the tálukas, to save the witnesses long marches, except, of course, in the case of wandering gangs suddenly appearing and giving trouble."

7. As regards the efficiency and conduct of the force, there were 64 punishments against 68 in 1890. Departmental punishments were less by 7 and judicial ones more by 3. The standard of education is still low, but the number of educated members of the force has increased from 63 officers and 105 men in 1890 to 70 and 110 respectively in 1891. Drill, I consider, was poor when I inspected the district. The seventh Presidency prize fell to this district.

8. Mr. Goldsmid inspected 8 out of 11 police stations and 37 out of 50 outposts; Mr. Biddle, 3 police stations and 5 outposts. Mr. Biddle explains, however, that out of the two months' travelling season he was in the district, 18 days were occupied by the Christmas holidays and the visit of His Excellency the Governor. Mr. Goldsmid personally investigated 9 serious crimes, 1 case of grievous hurt and 2 cases of house-breaking; Mr Biddle, 3 murders, 1 dacoity and 1 grievous hurt. There were, in all, 24 murders and 6 dacoities; of robberies there were 27. None, however, would appear to have been investigated by the Superintendent.

9. Mr. Biddle draws attention to the difficulties that arise in the extradition of subjects of Native States, especially those of His Highness the Nizám's Dominions. With His Highness the Nizám there is apparently no extradition treaty, as evidenced in the case of one Sumbháji Eknáth, the subject of Government Resolution No. 2559, dated 14th May 1892, Judicial Department.

DHÁRWA'R.

Mr. Jones, who has written the report, has been in charge of the district throughout the year. The District Magistrate's remarks on the results of the year are cited :—

"The police figures for the year show an improvement under all heads. There is a marked decrease of crime, and the general administration of the Department has been substantially successful."

There is a decrease in the number of cases disposed of without being brought to trial, *i.e.*, undetected from 354 to 302. In the latter figure, however, are included 102 cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft out of 138 true cases, and the explanation given thereon by the Superintendent is that when a house has simply been broken into and no property stolen, it is almost impossible to detect the case, unless the offenders are caught in the act. This year out of a smaller number, 588, of cases disposed of compared with 636 in 1890, the

same number, 282, has been decided by trial. The marked disproportion between the percentages of convictions to cases reported and convictions to cases placed before the Courts, shows that the remarks made in paragraph 2 of my report on Dhárwár for 1889 still continue to apply.

2. In 1890 crime showed an increase from 617 to 655, from which latter figure it decreased to 653 during the year. Murders and cognate offences have decreased from 19 to 17. One of the latter was pending from 1890, regarding which Government made an appeal against the decision of the Sessions Judge, which was, however, discharged and the decision upheld. There were 4 dacoities against 3 last year, but one only was of any importance. Taking into account 2 pending there were 6 in all, in 4 of which convictions were obtained, 1 was undetected, and 1 was discharged. In this last one, which was that of importance, the accused, although they had been followed up for a long way into the Bellary District and were found in possession of some of the stolen property, were discharged by the Sessions Court. Robberies have increased from 7 to 10 and thefts from 317 to 361, in which latter figure are included 136 cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft. Cases under class III have risen from 62 to 65 and under class V decreased from 492 to 484.

3. The improvement in the percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of is maintained during the year. In 1889 it was 34, from which it rose to 38 in 1890 and to 41 during the year. Compared with the averages of the Southern Division and the Presidency it is 9 and 13 per cent. behind them. The percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of by trial, remains the same as 1890. 86, or 2 per cent., behind the average of the Southern Division, and 1 per cent. better than the average of the Presidency. Although 86 is the percentage for both years, yet the proportion of cases sent up for trial is higher during the year, being 282 out of 588 against 282 out of 636 in 1890. The percentages relating to persons have fallen from 55 and 58 in 1890 to 53 and 56, but almost equal to the average both of the Southern Division and the Presidency.

4. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen shows a slight fall from 67 to 65. During the year, Rs. 38,795 worth of property was stolen and Rs. 25,625 recovered, to which, if Rs. 931 and Rs. 463 respectively of pending cases be added, the total amounts will reach Rs. 39,726 and Rs. 26,088. Against these two latter figures the figures for 1890 are Rs. 39,309 and Rs. 26,618, or almost the same values. In the amount of Rs. 39,726 have been included Rs. 13,391, the value of stamped and registered bonds, (which should not really be considered stolen property, as the bonds, if registered, are valueless, as the owner can get copies), and in that of Rs. 39,309 similar bonds to the value of Rs. 8,379 have been included. If the values of the bonds be deducted, the amounts of real property stolen in 1890 and 1891 will be Rs. 30,930 and Rs. 26,325 respectively. This considered with the size and wealth of the district is a small amount. The average of 1888 and previous years was Rs. 60,000, and when bonds were calculated at the price of the stamps. In the report of 1890 reference was made to a case in which Rs. 10,191-2-2 was stolen, which after personal enquiry by the District Magistrate during the year has been ordered by him to be entered as one of riot and hurt only. The current pending cases of 1891 cover only Rs. 3,775, of which Rs. 2,416 has been recovered.

5. Excluded cases number 490 as compared with 580 in 1890. On this point Mr. Jones writes as follows :—

"There are 490 excluded cases shown during the year under report against 580 in 1890 and 535 in 1889. Out of these excluded cases only 85 are, however, excluded as maliciously false against 181 in 1890 and 242 in 1889. 3 of these 85 cases belong to the year 1890. This is, therefore, satisfactory. Endeavours were made by the police to get the persons, who made maliciously false complaints, prosecuted, and complaints were lodged against 42 persons, out of whom 15 underwent trial, 4 were convicted, and 11 discharged. In the case of the others, the Magistrates either dismissed the complaint, thinking there was no hope of conviction, or because sanction had not been given by the Magistrate who ordered the case to be excluded, which reason was, in my opinion, incorrect, and the matter has been referred to the District Magistrate.

" It is always exceedingly hard to obtain evidence as to the falseness of a complaint, and the Magistrates of this district are very chary about giving sanction for the prosecution of

persons under section 195, Criminal Procedure Code, and lately some have come to the conclusion that the police cannot lodge complaints against persons under Section 211, Indian Penal Code, without the sanction of the Magistrate who ordered the original case to be excluded, though the case had never been before him for enquiry. This is, in my opinion, quite wrong, and from the latter part of paragraph 3, page 50, of the Police Administration Report for the year 1890 it would appear that I am correct. In many cases these Magistrates have refused to hear more than the report of the police against these persons, and have dismissed the complaint sometimes, because, as shown above, their sanction or the sanction of the Magistrate who simply ordered the case to be excluded, had not been obtained, or because there would be no hope of a conviction. In my opinion, a man who makes a false complaint against a person, or who gives false information to the police, should be prosecuted if there is a *primâ facie* case against him, and no heed should be paid as to whether a conviction is likely or not. This plan, the Magistrates think, will take up a great deal of their time; but, if these false complaints could be put a stop to, they would gain immensely eventually. Owing to some of the Magistrates being of the opinion shown above, less has been done in the way of prosecuting men for making false complaints than might have been. The matter has been referred by me to the District Magistrate, with a request that the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer may be obtained so as to prevent any further uncertainty."

The District Magistrate's views on the subject are :—

"I consider that the judicial difficulties of prosecuting in false cases are serious, for the reasons stated in paragraph 11 of Inspector-General's Report No. 4333 of 5th June 1891 and the reasons given by the Police Superintendents therein referred to. Mr. Jones commented last year (paragraph 71 of printed Police Report) on the difficulty of obtaining Magistrate's sanction to prosecute in false case; and the subject is still matter of discussion and correspondence. It appears to the District Magistrate that, until some clear rules are laid down on the subject by Government under legal advice, different opinions will prevail and the difficulty will continue."

6. Under class VI there were 72 true cases against 192 in 1890. The decrease is partly due to a less number of persons proceeded against to furnish security, as well as to a number of cases under the new Police Act being now treated as non-cognizable, which for 9 months of the year 1890 were treated as cognizable. There were 79 persons against 128 in 1890 proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 43 were bound over or sent to jail to furnish security. 22 were discharged and 14 are pending at the close of the year.

7. As regards the efficiency and conduct of the force, the percentage of the number of punishments is 6·9 against 7·11 in 1890. 6 men were judicially punished against 1 in 1890. The number of educated policemen has increased from 351 in 1890 to 382 in 1891. Latterly more educated men have offered themselves for enlistment, influenced, no doubt, by the better prospects held out by the reorganization scheme when it comes into force. The percentage of sick in hospital decreased from 24·6 in 1890 to 20·4. 123 men qualified as marksmen against 113 in 1890, and 4 Presidency prizes against 3 in 1890 were secured.

8. Mr. Jones personally investigated 10 out of 19 serious crimes, and his reasons for not doing so in the case of the others are satisfactory. He inspected all 16 police stations and 41 out of 43 outposts. He was prevented from visiting the remaining 2, as he was recalled from the Gadag Táluka, in which they are, by the expected visit of His Excellency the Governor.

9. Mr. Jones refers to the great difficulty experienced in obtaining convictions in the Sessions Court. Out of 33 cases committed to the Sessions, no less than 13 were discharged and 4 are pending. The question, therefore, arises whether the Public Prosecutor takes that trouble and interest which is expected of him. In one case he was allowed to withdraw from the prosecution by the Sessions Judge, even though one of the accused had confessed, which matter has, it is believed, been reported to Government by the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate expresses his views on the present system of appointment of Public Prosecutors, which I cannot do better than cite in full :—

"The District Magistrate is aware that the Government have, at the instance of the Legal Remembrancer, disapproved of the proposal to make any change in the present system of appointing Public Prosecutors—Government Resolution No. 690 of 5th February 1892, Judicial Department. But he entirely concurs with the remarks made by the Inspector General in his paragraph 21 referred to, and Mr. Jones' remarks in paragraph 14 clearly

show that, under the present system, satisfactory results cannot reasonably be expected. The District Magistrate proposes to address the Inspector-General separately on this important subject when he has obtained additional particulars from the Superintendent of Police. He can only say that after three years' experience of criminal work in Dhárwár he is not at all satisfied with the result of serious criminal trials in the Court of Sessions. Having regard to the fact, that every serious case depends on the united efforts of police, Magistrate, Public Prosecutor and Judge, there are many causes that may impair the efficiency of criminal justice and tend to the failure of one case after another; but unquestionably the position of district Public Prosecutors in up-country mofussil stations, (1) with no press or public opinion to control them, (2) with no encouragement or support from public authorities, (3) with no recognition of the result of their work in any quarter, and (4) with small remuneration with which they are not always contented, deserves careful attention from all who are responsible for the criminal administration of the country. That men working under such conditions will feel much interest in their work, or will take much pains to prosecute criminals with efficiency, seems plainly open to doubt, and whatever the real explanation may be, the fact is certain that criminal justice in Dhárwár is lamentably weak, and that the prosecution is, as a rule, no match for the defence."

10. Mr. Jones deserves credit for the result of the year's work. At my inspection I found the men smart and well turned out; the mounted police well mounted—horses and equipments in good condition. Mr. Jones has given much care and attention to every detail of his work, and the results are consequently good. The men at head-quarters drilled in a manner far above the average, and the interior economy of the force left nothing to be desired.

KA'NARA.

The results of the year's work are unsatisfactory. They show that the police were not able to cope successfully with crime. In spite of the decrease in the reported crime, which has gone down from 800 to 795, (columns 2 and 12), there has been an increase in real cognizable cases, both reported and disposed of, during the year. Real crime has increased from 474 to 490. This is apparently owing to the decrease in excluded cases. The number of pending cases has receded from 79 to 74. Out of 404 real police cases disposed of during the year, 234, or 58 per cent., remained undetected, the percentage of such cases however under Indian Penal Code being 68. This is a most unsatisfactory feature of the year's work, and more so as out of 234 undetected cases, 216 were under "thefts" and "house-breaking with intent to commit theft." 6 real cases of murder occurred during the year against none in last year. Of these cases 2 only were brought to trial and 1 ended in conviction. Real cases of dacoity have, however, fallen from 4 to 3. Robberies rose from 6 to 9. The number of cases of receiving stolen property has gone down from 4 to 2. The percentages of cases ending in conviction to those disposed of and decided by trial have fallen from respectively 44 and 92 to 37 and 90.

2. There were 294 excluded cases during the year. Of these 30 were classed as maliciously false and 223 as false through mistake of fact or law. 12 persons in 8 cases were prosecuted for making false complaints, of whom 2 only were convicted. In connection with the excluded cases, the District Magistrate writes as follows:—

"Excluded cases are 4 per cent. less than in the previous year. The reduction in the number of such cases, classed by the Magistrates as 'maliciously false' is possibly due to their having learnt by experience that it is safer to enter cases as merely 'false' when the fact of malice is, in any degree, doubtful. Otherwise, they may be called upon to sanction numerous troublesome prosecutions which are, for the most part, from their nature doomed to failure."

3. To account for the failure that has attended the police in dealing with crime, I quote the following remarks of the District Magistrate in his note on the Kánara report:—

"The absence of Village Police and peculiar facilities afforded by the character of the country to crime must also be brought to account in estimating the difficulties with which the Kánara Police have to contend. From experience gained elsewhere, I believe, I may venture to say that, in at least 50 per cent. of detected crimes, the clue is furnished by the Village Police where their aid is available. The inducements offered to call in the help of the police being weak, it is to be feared that many minor offences against property are never reported at all."

This is true enough, but it does not explain why, the circumstances being the same, the police have been less successful than in last year.

4. 461 persons were arrested this year against 437 in 1890. The number of arrests for disposal was 477 against 457. Of these, 421 were brought to trial during the year and 207 were convicted. This gives the percentage of 49 against 55 last year. The percentage of conviction to arrests made by the police has also gone down from 52 to 46.

5. Total value of the property stolen was set down at Rs. 52,634, of which property worth Rs. 39,360 was reported during the year under report. Rs. 16,831 worth of property was recovered during the year. The value of the property stolen and recovered during the year is much more than in the previous year.

The Superintendent states in his report that the percentage of the property recovered has risen from 18 to 32, which at first sight appears incorrect on a reference to the property stolen and recovered statement of last year. This he explains by stating that, last year, a mistake was made in showing as the total value of property stolen only that stolen during the year. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered, rose from 46 to 48.

6. The registers of habitual and other offenders were examined by the Superintendent at each police station and outpost. Bad characters are few in number compared with other districts. 43 persons of bad character were sent before Magistrates under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code as compared with only 10 in the previous year and 5 in 1889. Securities were demanded from 14 of them and furnished by 5, the remainder, 9 in number, being sent to jail. The result is very bad, but it is not entirely the fault of the police. The Magistrates discharged 29 persons. Of these 20 were Bhámtas, who are professional thieves and who came to Gokarn at the time of the Maháshivrátri festival with nothing but a few ponies and some cooking pots in their possession, and were without any means of subsistence. 3 of the persons discharged by the Magistrates were actually arrested with implements of house-breaking on them at 10 o'clock at night, many miles from their homes, and in a spot where constables had been posted as a precautionary measure. They had all been previously convicted. This matter is ordered to be brought to the notice of the District Magistrate. In connection with bad characters the District Magistrate makes the following remarks :—

"There is still a good deal to be desired in the matter of police surveillance over bad and doubtful characters. I have had occasion to notice more than once that strangers travelling in the district are not interrogated, nor their presence even reported with the requisite care and intelligence."

7. Drill has improved under the supervision of the head-quarter chief constable, who is a pensioned military native officer; a larger number of men was put through a course of drill during the year than in former years, and 405 were put through the musketry course. 38 men competed at the Presidency competition shooting as compared with 34 and 36 in the preceding two years. The Kánara Police won this year 2 Presidency prizes.

8. The conduct of the police, as shown by punishments, is good, but I am not disposed to attach too great value to the absence of punishments. Had the men been more severely dealt with, it is probable that better results would have been obtained. When, on nearly every point, results are unfavourable and punishments few, it is difficult to avoid coming to the conclusion that more strictness would have been advantageous. There were 7 dismissals against 5 last year. Departmental punishments were 44 against 34 in the previous year. 18 men were granted money rewards during the year against only 5 last year. There is an improvement as regards education. During the year under report 93 officers and 241 men were able to read and write against 86 and 237 last year. Officers and men under instruction numbered 170 this year against 129 in the previous year.

9. There were 9 cases of serious crimes, 6 murders and 3 dacoities Of these the Superintendent visited the scenes of 3 crimes. In 5 cases the accused were arrested at once. In 1 case the Inspector was on the spot, and so the Superintendent did not go. All the táluka and petta stations, 11 in number, were visited, and chief constables' offices examined by the Superintendent. 37 out of 45 outposts wese visited and inspected. The District Magistrate writes regarding the Superintendent as follows :—

"Mr. Mactier takes a keen and untiring personal interest in all that concerns the force under him, and it is only giving him his due mead of praise to say that he spares no pains to bring it to as high a state of efficiency as is possible."

I also consider Mr. Mactier a conscientious and painstaking officer.

KOLA'BA.

Mr. Biddle held charge of the district during the year from 1st January to 30th August, with an absence of one month on privilege leave, when Mr. Inspector Bábáji Govind acted, Mr. Inspector Jehángirsha from 31st August to 12th November, and Mr. Alexander till the close of the year. The report has been written by Mr. Alexander.

2. There is some difficulty in making a proper comparison between the figures shown this year and those shown last year, on account of the addition of the Karjat Táluka, including the petta of Khálápur. This addition was actually made on the 1st November 1891, but the crime for the year 1891 has been treated as if the táluka had belonged to this district since the commencement of the year. It is, however, evident that notwithstanding this addition there is a marked diminution of crime during the year principally due to class VI, under which 61 cases appear against 164 in 1890. Class V also shows a decrease from 785 to 727 cases, while class III an increase due to the addition in question. In, however, making the comparison, the crime of Kolába proper will be considered both separately from, as well as conjointly with, that of Karjat Táluka. In 1891 true Indian Penal Code cases haye gone up from 277 to 292. Reported Indian Penal Code cases stand at 896 as compared with 1,065 of last year, the increase in real cases being accompanied by a large decrease in excluded cases. The number of persons arrested by the police has, in spite of the increase in true cases, fallen from 454 to 410 and that arrested by the Magistrates of Kolába proper and Karjat Táluka is 224 against 73. Although not able to gather the number out of the 224 arrests to be placed to the credit of Karjat, still it is clear that the number relating to Kolába proper must be greatly in excess of that of 73 of last year. On the decrease that was observable in this respect last year it was considered that it showed increase of care on the part of Magistrates. The District Magistrate, in discussing the point of there being only 33 convictions out of 224 arrests as compared with 27 out of 73 last year, writes as follows:—

"It is the duty of a Magistrate to make personal enquiry into every case when he is not perfectly satisfied with the police report, and a person against whom a charge of crime is made, has no ground of complaint, though ultimately acquitted, because the Magistrate chose to try him himself instead of practically leaving the trial to the police. It must be remembered that a complainant has as much right to justice as an accused, and, considering that at present between 60 and 70 per cent. of the cases annually coming up for decision are decided against the complainant without his getting a hearing from the Magistrate, I am not disposed to think that the Kolába Magistracy can be accused of being overzealous in the performance of their judicial functions."

Of the police arrests, 241 persons were convicted and of the Magistrate's, 33. The number of pending cases is 106 as compared with 27—a great difference indeed. The figures under the above distribution not included therein relating to the Karjat Táluka are 71, 139, 70 and 26 respectively.

3. The percentage of convictions in Kolába proper to real cognizable cases disposed of has remained stationary at 79 and of convictions to cases placed before the Courts gone down from 96 to 94. Out of 203 real cognizable Indian Penal Code cases disposed of during the year, no less than 170 were disposed of by trial, and of these 161 resulted in conviction. These percentages exceed the average of the Southern Division and the Presidency. The percentages, in the same respect, of the Karjat Táluka are 37 and 86 respectively. In this táluka, out of 69 real cognizable Indian Penal Code cases disposed of during the year, 30 cases were decided by trial, of which 26 resulted in conviction. The percentages relating to persons in Kolába proper have fallen from 69 and 70 to 62 and 63 as compared with 54 and 57 for the Southern Division and 55 and 59 for the Presidency. Of 414 persons for disposal under the Indian Penal Code, 380 were placed before the Courts and 241 convicted. The percentages relating to persons in the Karjat Táluka are 42 and 45 respectively. Of 79 persons for disposal, 71 were disposed of by trial and 32 convicted. The total amount of property stolen in Kolába proper, including pending cases, was Rs. 12,347 in 1891

against Rs. 12,658 in 1890, and the percentage of recovery has gone down from 52 to 26. Rs. 11,859 was the sum stolen during the year, and out of it about Rs. 5,800 belongs to criminal breach of trust cases. In 1 case over Rs. 5,000 was alleged to be lost, and although the person accused was convicted, no property was recovered. Criminal breach of trust cases were unimportant in 1890. The recoveries are poor, and the police have been unfortunate in that respect. The total amount of the property stolen in Karjat Táluka, including pending cases, was Rs. 3,821, of which 8 per cent. only was recovered.

4. Cases excluded as false in Kolába proper number 633, out of which 18 were classed as maliciously false as against 869 excluded cases of 1890 with 26 maliciously false. In the maliciously false cases 7 were taken up by the police, in 2 of which convictions were obtained. In Karjat Táluka, 81 cases were excluded as false, out of which 5 were classed as maliciously false. In the maliciously false cases, one prosecution was instituted, which was successful. In the matter of pending and excluded cases, whereas there were only 27 pending cases in 1890 there were 106 in 1891. On this the Superintendent observes that there should be more than 27 pending cases at the close of the year, and that it is not a fair number to judge the present number from, when considering that the district is composed of 6 tálukas and 2 pettás and that a fair proportion would be to allow 10 pending cases to each táluka and 5 to each petta, which would make up the total of 70. There is also this to be said that the frequent change of Superintendents may have had something to do with the increase, as well as the greater number of cases in December 1891 than in December 1890. The Superintendent has entered into the question of excluded cases, and is of opinion that nearly all cases reported as false by the police, and declared as such by the Magistrates, are false, as the papers are carefully considered by the Superintendent when received from chief constables before forwarding them on to the Magistrates, who, in their turn, do the same before passing final orders. Bearing on this the Superintendent refers to the Commission that sat in the Deccan finding that persons who had actually sold their lands were under the impression that they had mortgaged them only. He refers to the inability of the police to apply Act IV of 1891, which comes more in the province of the Magistrate. As the police cannot send up a false case to the Magistrate, all that they can do is to send the papers with their opinion, suggesting perhaps the summoning of the parties with a view to punishment. The Superintendent proposes that these manifestly false cases be best dealt with by the police refusing to enquire and reporting to Magistrate under Section 157(*b*). This procedure is liable to abuse, but not if the work of the police office is properly scrutinized both by the Superintendent and the Magistrate. The District Magistrate does not think that the classification is invariably correct, and that until this has been demonstrated it is unnecessary to discuss remedies. He, however, holds, in the case of maliciously false cases, that as they are so easily exposed, their classification is no doubt correct, but he is not ready to accept likewise the large number of complaints described by the Magistrates as false owing to some mistake of fact or law, and thinks there is only one way of coming to a conclusion on this very important question, and that is for the District Magistrate himself to scrutinize a large number of the police reports disposed of by the subordinate magistracy and to ascertain whether they have been properly disposed of. Acting on his suggestion, he called for 21 police reports disposed of in January 1892, and after examination has come to the conclusion that 6, or 28 per cent., has been wrongly classified as false; and, if it be assumed that the same proportion of cases was erroneously treated in 1891, the number of properly excluded cases would be reduced from 714 to 514, giving 44 as the percentage of excluded cases (instead of 61), which is not above that of many other districts. At the request of the District Magistrate I append a short account of each of the wrongfully excluded cases, as he is desirous that the grounds of his opinion may be manifest:—

"Case No. 121 of 1891 (Karjat).—2 accused are charged with stealing rice from the pátel's field. No witnesses are cited, and the police describe the case as falsely got up against the accused, because the wife of one of them had charged the complainant with assault at the time of the alleged theft. But the assault case shows that the assault was committed because the woman obstructed the complainant in his attempt to arrest her husband for a theft. I am writing from memory, as I sent the assault case to the High Court before I saw the police report about the theft. If the theft, which was the motive

for the assault, is the same theft alleged in this police report, the assault case should have been cited as confirmation of the charge, and, in any case, the charge should not have been described as false, but as undetected, because there was nothing except the want of corroborative evidence to show that it was not true.

"Case No. 176 of 1891 (Panvel).—The complainant, who is a habitual gambler, charges some fellow gamblers with robbing his wife of Rs. 49-6-0. There is little or no corroborative evidence, and the case is described as false (*by mistake*) because it is suggested that the complainant lost the money at play, and was trying to recover it through this charge. It is equally possible, and I think more probable, that the complainant lost and refused to pay, and that thereupon the winners robbed his wife. The crime ought, therefore, to have been treated as undetected.

"Case No. 134 of 1891 (Panvel) —This is a complaint of house-breaking corroborated by a hole in the wall. The police think that the hole was made from inside, and point out certain improbabilities in the story. Their remarks have some force, but are by no means conclusive; and I think, considering the natural bias of the police towards a theory of falsity, that it would have been safer to have treated this case as undetected.

"Case No. 2 of 1892 (Pen).—Complainant charges accused with theft of rice from a boat. A witness deposes to seeing accused taking away the rice, and the rice was found on accused's threshing floor. The police think the case not fully proved, but the Magistrate goes beyond this and describes it as false by mistake. I think it might well have been brought to trial, though conviction was unlikely, but it should at least have been shown as undetected.

"Case No. 123 of 1891 (Mángaon).—A khot charges a woman with stealing grass; she says she began to cut it in his land by mistake, but continued to cut it as a labourer at his instance after he had discovered her, and pointed out that she was trespassing. The Magistrate has treated the complaint as false, but there is such a total want of motive for the charge, if the woman's story is true, that I think it would have been safer to have held it simply not proved.

"Case No. 135, 1891 (Mángaon).—This is a charge of theft of grass by one occupant against the holder of adjacent land. The police reported that they could not ascertain the boundaries of the fields concerned, accused having asserted the land in dispute to be his. On this ground the case should rather have been treated as undectectd than as false; though, as accused may have had a *boná-fide* belief in his ownership, I cannot say that the Magistrate's view is altogether wrong."

5. Cases under class V and class VI have gone down. The decrease in the former is due to fewer thefts and fewer cases of trespass; in the latter to fewer cases under the Ábkári Act and to the omission of cases under the Police Act. The punitive post established in the Panvel Táluka for two years ceased to exist on the 31st July. Crime under the Ábkári "Act" has, however, in no way increased since that time. The record during the year in respect to the increase from 3 to 29 in the number of bad characters sent up for the exaction of security under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and in the increase from 1 to 23 in the number from whom security was demanded, compares very favourably with that of the previous year.

6. Punishments have decreased from 70 to 36. This great reduction is probably due to the good effect produced by the punishments given in 1890. Of the men punished, 4 belonged to Karjat.

7. Drill continues to be satisfactory. The conduct of the police has been good, but they have been unsuccessful in detection. There were 10 real murder and culpable homicide cases against 4 in 1890.

The percentage of educated officers and men stands at 41 as compared with an average of 45 for the last three years. Rewards were given to 76 men.

8. The Kolába District now consists of 10 police stations and 29 outposts. Of these 2 police stations and 6 outposts belong to Karjat. During Mr. Biddle's tenure of office the Karjat Táluka did not form part of the Kolába District, and he visited 7 out of the 8 police stations and 18 out of the 23 outposts. Mr. Jehángirsha visited the 2 police stations of Karjat and 5 out of the 6 outposts when he was Assistant Superintendent at Thána, to which district Karjat then belonged. Mr. Alexander says he might have inspected the remaining police station of Mángaon and the 5 outposts in December, but considered it of more importance to visit Karjat and Khálápur, which he did, leaving him no time afterwards to do so. Some of the outposts were visited twice during the year.

There were 27 cases of serious crime proper, including 11 robberies, out of which the scenes of 7 were visited and 16 were personally investigated. No case of robbery appears to have been personally investigated.

RATNA'GIRI.

This report is submitted by Mr. Bulkley, who has now had some years' experience of the district.

2. Real cognizable police cases have decreased from 454 to 346 under all laws, while cases disposed of within the year by Magistrates direct, without the intervention of the police, have increased from 254 to 399. Real Indian Penal Code cases have decreased from 295 to 257. There has been a continued increase in the proportion of cases treated as excluded. The percentage of excluded cases (column 5 of Supplementary No. 1) to the total number of cases for disposal is 70 as compared with 65 in 1890. The number of complaints decided to be maliciously false has decreased from 84 to 37. I quote, *in extenso*, Mr. Bulkley's and the District Magistrate's remarks on the increase of excluded cases. Mr. Bulkley writes as follows :—

"I must respectfully differ from the following remarks quoted from paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 6192 of 20th November 1891 :—'So large a proportion as 73 or 74 per cent. of excluded cases, many of which must be wilfully false accusations of crime, would indicate an extreme demoralization, but probably a considerable proportion of these accusations are really true as to the fact, though erroneous as to the person of the alleged criminal.' From this I understand that Government is of opinion that, because the real offender is not found, the police report that no offence has been committed, and the Magistrate excludes the case as false. This I strongly dispute. My contention is that these cases, which are excluded, represent complaints of matters which are entirely of a civil and not a criminal nature. In a large number of cases no theft whatever has been committed by any body. I have this year compiled a statement of the various headings under which complaints were made to the police, and this will give, I think, a clear idea of the nature of the complaints of so-called offences to the police :—

	Complaints.
Regarding title to, and ownership of, land	118
Regarding ownership of trees	95
Regarding right to take produce from trees	89
Regarding right to cut loppings for rab	57
Regarding boundary of land and trespassing on it	19
Regarding joint property	92
Complaints made through mistake of fact (which include complaints of theft, mischief, criminal breach of trust principally)	318
Total	788

The balance were compounded, declared non-cognizable, or do not come under any of the above headings. These 788 were all this year decided to be false, but not maliciously, and I venture to think there was not a genuine case of a criminal offence among the lot.

Complaints made under mistake of fact.

"Complaints made through mistake of fact are very numerous. At first sight, an offence seems to have been committed, but enquiry shows that the accused had full permission or right to do what he had done, and the complaint was made in ignorance of some important fact which altogether changes the nature of the deed.

Reasons for large number of excluded cases.

"The fact that the land in Ratnágiri, poor though it is, is very expensive and valuable, that it is divided and sub-divided into infinitesimal fractions, that the right to cut loppings for rab is most jealously guarded, that there is no clear division of the land on which these trees and bushes stand, whereby it can be seen whether a man has trespassed and cut rab belonging to his neighbours,—these and many other conditions make this district peculiarly liable to disputes. As an Assistant Collector in this district tells me, 'there is a very large number of cases in which both parties can show a plausible title to the property they claim, and in which it is impossible for a Criminal Court to say that either party has knowingly set up a false claim.' In many cases where an accused is charged with theft of fruit, crop, rab, &c., it is probable that he has taken the produce for the purpose of proving in a subsequont civil action that he has exercised ownership over the property in question. The inhabitants of this district will continue to make use of the police instead of the slow and expensive machinery of the Civil Courts, and what can be done to stop it I am at a loss to discover. I have addressed the District Magistrate on the subject, but his serious illness has prevented him from taking up the question. That the time of the police is greatly wasted by enquiries into these civil disputes, is an undoubted fact,

and, if something could be done to make the inhabitants go to the proper quarter for the settlement of their private disputes, it would be a good thing. The remarks made by Major Macpherson, District Superintendent of Police, Poona, represent my own opinion and experience, and are practically to the same effect as I wrote last year.

Maliciously false complaints.

"As I have mentioned in paragraph 6 of this letter, only 37 complaints were excluded this year as maliciously false. Seeing how very difficult it has always been to prove the complainant's malicious intent, I am inclined to think that the Magistrates have hitherto been too ready to exclude a complaint as maliciously false. Even out of the 37 so excluded this year, I have only been able to institute prosecutions in 17 cases, and these represent the cases in which there seemed a very good chance of obtaining a conviction; but the result has been disappointing, as in only 4 cases was a conviction obtained, though 4 are still pending with the Magistrates and in 2 the accused are still at large.

Cases excluded after trial.

"A large number of complaints made to the police in this district are found on enquiry to be nothing more than disputes. It would be downright wrong of the police to arrest and send up any accused person for trial, as the enquiry reveals that no offence was committed. In others the police, according to a High Court circular, if they have a considerable doubt as to the amount of evidence against the accused and his guilt, report the case for orders. In several of these, after carefully going through the papers, the Magistrates decided that there was not only no evidence against the accused, but that clearly no offence had been committed by any one, and the complaints were, therefore, struck off as false. In 64 cases, the Magistrates ordered the police to arrest and send up the accused, and out of these 64, convictions were only obtained in 22 cases, so that in 42 cases, after all the evidence had been heard in Court, not only were the accused discharged, but the complaint was excluded. These 64 cases must not be taken to represent anything more than a doubt as to the commission of an offence and guilt of the person accused on the part of the police who investigated the case. Besides these 64 cases, the police reported, in a large number, that no offence had been committed. In 52 cases the Magistrates, not being satisfied, ordered the accused to be sent up for trial. In 8 cases only were the accused convicted; in the remaining 44 the complaints were struck off as false. Whenever a person has a dispute with his neighbours as to land, trees, ráb, &c., he goes to the police, but in real thefts and real criminal offences they sometimes do not consider it worth their while to trouble the police.

Instance of reluctance to report when real thefts have been committed.

"I will give a case in point:—In the Deorukh Táluka, cartmen putting up for the night frequently lost small articles of property such as clothes, cooking pots, &c., and at last when the news of this continued thieving on the part of some body unknown reached the ears of the police, they lay in wait one night and saw a man in the act of thieving. They pursued him and eventually caught him. On searching his house, several articles of clothing and cooking utensils were found, the owners of some of which were after some time found. 13 cases were tried, and the accused was convicted in all of them. The owners of other property could not be found, as the cartmen often come from districts above the ghâts. Here we have at least 13 genuine thefts, in not one of which had the complainant thought it worth his while to report his loss to the police, being willing to suffer the small loss of his property rather than be delayed by having to go to Court and prosecute the thief. In matters of civil disputes there is no such hanging back. They have a distinct object to gain, and they will go to any amount of trouble—though not apparently expense—to establish their right to land, trees, or other property in dispute.

General conclusion on causes of large number of excluded cases.

"Every year I become more and more convinced that the people of this district, though law-abiding and not much addicted to crime, are very litigious and anxious to get the better of their neighbours. If the large number of complaints struck off as 'false through mistake of fact and without malicious intent' were wrongly excluded, how is it that the original complainants never appeal to higher authority? I never hear of any one saying that his complaint was not properly enquired into, and that it was unjustly struck off as false. In many cases I expect the complainant or the accused have got all they wanted, and know that the proper decision has been arrived at."

3. On this the District Magistrate writes as follows:—

"The number of excluded cases is relatively the same as it was last year. Mr. Bulkley's classification of the cases for the first time shows clearly to how large an extent they are purely civil cases. Land in this district is so minutely sub-divided and there are so many sub-sharers in each sub-division that disputes are endless, and feuds and false charges very common. In the great majority of excluded cases, however, the complaint cannot possibly be treated as maliciously false. The charge breaks down, not because it is true as to the act, but false as to the person accused, but because no dishonest intention can be made out. This arises from the sub-division and intermixture of property rights above referred to. The accused can very often make out quite as plausible a title as the complainant, even though the latter may quite honestly believe that he alone has a right to the property.

"Complainants very seldom ask that fresh enquiry should be made after their complaints have once been struck off. The explanation of this is, as pointed out by Mr. Bulkley, that

they have got all they wanted. The truth is, that obtaining of a conviction in this class of cases is not the object aimed at. The complaint is simply made by way of protest against any other person exercising rights over the property. When the dispute comes before the Civil Court the complainant will put in evidence his complaint of theft or trespass, as the case may be, in order to show that he took all the steps a *bonâ fide* owner would take to protest his rights.

"The class of excluded cases shown by Mr. Bulkley as false through mistake of fact covers not only the ordinary cases of mistake that occur in other districts, but also a number of cases where a charge is made by one sharer in joint property against a person who has purchased from another, who has not informed the first of the transaction.

"I do not think much can be hoped for from the enforcement of the provisions of Act IV of 1891. In the first place, the great majority of the cases cannot properly be called either frivolous or vexatious: and, in the second place, the Act contemplates a decision after a regular trial of the accused, who would thus have to be kept in custody on a charge admittedly unfounded, not to mention the inconvenience to which witnesses will be put in having to attend the Magistrate's Court."

4. Murders have diminished from 7 to 2. There was only 1 case as against none in 1890 under attempt at murder and culpable homicide. Dacoities have gone up from *nil* to 2 during the year under report. There were no cases of robberies. There were 17 complaints of robbery, but they were all excluded. There were 36 real cases of "house-breaking with intent to commit theft" during the year under report and 148 of theft. Cases under classes I and IV have slightly increased, but there is a decrease under classes II, III and V. Judged by the percentages, the work of the police is no improvement on last year. The percentage of convictions to true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of has gone down from 78 to 77. The police have been less successful in obtaining convictions in cases placed before the Courts, the percentage having gone down from 94 to 92.

5. The number of persons arrested by the police under the Indian Penal Code cases has risen from 403 to 417. The percentage of convictions to persons placed before the Courts in Indian Penal Code cases by the police has increased from 66 to 68.

6. The value of property stolen during the year under report has decreased from Rs. 20,492 to Rs. 19,581. The percentage of recoveries stands at 41 against 66 last year. The number of cases in which property was stolen has increased from 185 to 203, and the percentage of cases of recoveries has gone down from 87 to 74.

7. During the year, 6 persons were sent up by the police under Section 55, from 3 of whom security was ordered to be taken. In Vengurla Táluka the chief constable reported to the Magistrate that 33 persons should be bound over to keep the peace, of whom 27 were ordered to furnish security under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. As regards supervision over bad characters the District Magistrate writes as follows :—

"I may remark that habitual or professional criminals are practically unknown in the district. Persons are found who have been convicted two or three times, but the mere record of these convictions is not sufficient to justify a Magistrate in calling upon them to give security. It must be shown that the previous convictions have failed of their effect, and that they are still a danger to society."

8. The number of educated men and officers has increased from 108 and 318 to 112 and 321 respectively. The police of the Ratnágiri District are a well-educated body of men. The number of men and officers dismissed has increased from *nil* and 1 to 1 and 5 respectively. The number of departmental punishments of officers has decreased from 10 to 8, and that of men increased from 6 to 9. The number of policemen rewarded in ábkári and salt cases is 70 against 82 in 1890. As regards the efficiency of the force, there is no appreciable falling off, and the Superintendent is well satisfied, on the whole, with the conduct of the police. Drill and musketry are regularly carried on; and at inspection I was fully satisfied with the way the men drilled. The number of men qualified for marksmen's badges was 48 as against 33.

9. Mr. Bulkley personally visited the scene of and investigated 6 serious crimes out of a total of 10, and the reasons for not visiting the rest are satisfactory. All the police stations and outposts were visited and examined by Mr. Bulkley. The rainfall, though very late, was seasonable, and the crops were probably the best that have been known for some years.

REMARKS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE POLICE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND, FOR THE YEAR 1891.

1. The reports for the Sind districts have already been fully reviewed by the Commissioner, and these remarks will be confined to a few points of general interest to which the Inspector-General has alluded.

2. *Excluded cases, paragraph 10.*—Although it may be the case that the large number of excluded cases is not due to improper action on the part of the police, or laxity on the part of the Magistrates, the Commissioner considers that there is a strong tendency on the part of the police to send up all doubtful cases to be excluded. They are under a strong temptation to do so, and it is very natural that, knowing as they do the great weight which is now attached to statistics, as showing the state of efficiency of the police, they should try to secure as good a record as possible, and should object to having their returns spoiled by the inclusion of cases which can possibly be excluded. As the police have a very strong interest in getting all weak cases excluded, it is necessary that the Magistrates should exercise very great care in sanctioning the exclusion of cases.

3. *Maliciously False Complaints, paragraph 10.*—In the opinion of the Commissioner the provisions of Act IV of 1891 are of very little help unless the case is sent up for trial. A Magistrate can only order compensation under that Act when he acquits or discharges the accused. It is not clear what action the Inspector-General would have the Magistrates take on the police reports. It is quite certain that if prosecutions were undertaken in every case in which it is reported by the police that the complaint is maliciously false the result would be to cause much trouble and waste of time with no result. In bad cases the Magistrates should certainly prosecute; and what seems to the Commissioner most necessary is that the police should exercise some discrimination in bringing to the notice of the Magistrates really bad cases in which there is a reasonable expectation that convictions will result, and should not take up cases in which the evidence is doubtful. The Magistrates should of course use the provisions of Act IV of 1891 whenever they can.

4. *Conduct of the Police, paragraph 14.*—As a matter of principle the Commissioner is very much opposed to the practice of punishing men by fining. The infliction of petty fines of such offences as being absent from the post or sleeping on duty has a decidedly bad effect on the discipline of the force. Fines have to be allowed in Sind because men place so little value on the service that they do not fear dismissal, and the Superintendents find it difficult to replace men who are dismissed, or resign. But in a properly constituted force the Commissioner considers that the best policy is to reduce or dismiss for a serious offence or for a repetition of small offences.

5. *General (1), Trial by Sessions, paragraph 24.*—The Commissioner is not disposed to think that the cause to which the low percentage of convictions in Courts of Sessions, as compared with the percentage in other Courts, is attributed, has so much influence as the Inspector-General imagines. It must be remembered that the Public Prosecutors are, as a rule, somewhat superior in ability to the average up-country pleader, and as they work under the supervision of the District Magistrates they should be fairly efficient. The frequency of acquittals is due, partly to the weakness on the part of some Judges, to the friendly ear lent by the High Court to criminal appellants, and in a great degree to the fact that during the interval which elapses between the committal and the trial witnesses for the prosecution are tampered with, or forget or contradict themselves on small points of detail. The defence naturally makes the most of these contradictions and the Judges are too often inclined to lay too much stress on trifling discrepancies. The chances of conviction would be increased if the accused were compelled to give the committing Magistrate the names of the witnesses for the defence with a short statement of the nature of the evidence they would give. This would act as a check upon the getting up of false defences, which are so often successful in Sessions Courts.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION.

In submitting the Police Administration Report for the year 1891, the Acting Commissioner, N.D., is glad to be able to point to the continued decrease in the amount of true cognizable crime in his Division; the number of Penal Code cases are 162 less than in 1890 and 1,630 less than in 1888. If true cognizable offences of all classes are taken, the decrease is 996 and 2,986 respectively. In the Panch Mahâls, offences not under the Penal Code have increased; in Broach alone has there been a marked increase of offences under the Penal Code, and the reason for this increase has not been satisfactorily explained.

2. The variations under the different heads of offences are not very important, and are such as must occur from year to year. A decrease in the number of murders is balanced by an increase in the number of attempts at murder and culpable homicides. There is a slight rise in the number of dacoities and a somewhat larger one in the figures for robberies; on the other hand, thefts, including house-breakings, are fewer, as are also cases of receiving stolen property.

3. In some districts there has been a rise in the number of cases pending at the end of the year as compared with those outstanding at its beginning. Thus Ahmedabad has 198 pending cases of all kinds as compared with 163 at the beginning of the year. The Panch Mahâls have 26 as compared with 15; Broach is less satisfactory, having 94 cases as against 52. Surat has 39 as compared with 36. In Kaira, on the other hand, the balance of 80 cases has been reduced to 66, and in Thâna it is very creditable to the Superintendent that he has at last been able to master his pending cases and reduce them from 227 to 146. The average for the Division is considerably better than that for the Presidency as a whole, but the figures show that, without constant attention to the subject on the part of the Superintendents, the number of pending cases will increase.

4. The results of the work of the police in the Northern Division, as shown by percentages, is satisfactory. There is a distinct improvement this year, and this Division is now a good second to Sind. The Acting Commissioner is aware that it would be unfair to judge of the work of the police solely by percentages; the work varies enormously in difficulty according to the class of criminals to be dealt with and the facilities for locomotion; the police are always likely to be more successful in a remote and wild district than in one open to the attacks of professional criminals, who are quite as intelligent as their opponents. Still the results which are shown below may be looked on with satisfaction:—

Years.	Percentage of real cognizable cases to true cases disposed of.	Percentage of real cognizable cases to true cases decided by trial.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested.	Percentage of persons convicted to tried.	Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
							Rs.
1890 ...	54·4	80·2	52·03	56·3	47·9	76·6	25,391
1891 ...	69·2	84·2	59·6	63·08	60·2	76·09	38,188

5. With reference to the question referred to in the Inspector-General's 7th paragraph, the Acting Commissioner, N.D., is of opinion that the entry in column 44 of Statement A, Part I, of the property stolen in native territory, but recovered by the Ahmedabad Police, was clearly wrong. The proper procedure is that indicated by the Inspector-General. Only property with regard to which an offence has been committed in British territory can be shown in the returns.

6. The annexed statement shows the number of excluded cases as compared with last year:—

District.	1890.			1891.		
	Total cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage	Total cases for disposal.	Total excluded.	Percentage.
Ahmedabad	2,576	919	35·6	2,240	772	34·4
Kaira	1,636	407	24·9	1,472	325	22·
Panch Mahâls ...	423	44	10·4	464	56	12·
Broach	885	306	34·5	988	390	39·4
Surat	852	324	38	787	247	31·3
Thâna	3,401	797	23·4	2,525	808	32·

The figures do not show any marked variations in the two years, except in Thâna, where the percentage of excluded cases has risen considerably. The causes of the differences between districts in the matter of excluded cases has now been fully discussed, and the general conclusion appears to be correct, that the work is fairly done both by the police and by the Magistrates. The reason why the results vary so largely in different districts is to be found in the varying character of the people of those districts. In a crowded and quarrelsome district the people fly to the police and the Courts to fight out their quarrels there, and the number of excluded cases and of compounded non-cognizable cases is sure to be large. There seems to be no remedy for this state of things, until the people see that they get very little good by going to the police; but it will take a long time to get this into their heads. The Acting Commissioner, N. D., agrees with the Inspector-General in thinking that the police cannot send up for trial cases which they consider unfounded, merely to enable the Magistrate to fine the complainant.

7. One very satisfactory feature in the year's work is the success with which the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code have been worked. In the Northern Division 392 persons have been brought before the Magistrates under this chapter as compared with 51 in the preceding year, and 270 persons have been ordered to give security as compared with 48. In Kaira, Mr. Spence appears to have been particularly energetic in carrying out this branch of his duties, and he has had the cordial support of the District Magistrate. It is to be hoped that all Magistrates, First Class, will see the necessity for giving the police all the assistance in their power. No measure is so well calculated to overawe the criminal classes, and keep them in check, as this, and with experience the chief constables will learn how to put cases in a satisfactory manner before the Magistrates, a point in which formerly they frequently failed.

8. The work in the different districts will now be considered briefly. Ahmedabad has, on the whole, done as well if not better than last year, so far as the percentages show. The Inspector-General points out an unsatisfactory feature in the work, *viz.*, the large number of arrests as compared with convictions. It appears that out of the total number of persons for disposal in Penal Code cases, only 42·09 per cent. were convicted. The discipline and general condition of the police was far from satisfactory, owing to the lax supervision exercised by the late Superintendent. It is to be hoped that Mr. Mactier will be able to show a better record at the end of the year. In Kaira there has, on the whole, been an improvement in the work, and the results are under most heads better than in Ahmedabad. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested in Penal Code cases is high—70 per cent. Credit has been justly given by the Inspector-General and by the District Magistrate to Mr. Spence for the success of the year's work, and the condition of the police force appears to be excellent. In the Panch Mahâls there has been distinct progress in dealing with crime during the year, and the results are only slightly less satis-

factory than in Kaira, while the material to be worked up in the police force appears to be inferior. The percentage of convictions to persons for disposal is good, 73·1. The number of punishments inflicted is high, but it would appear to have been necessary owing to the lax discipline of the force. The Broach record is less satisfactory than the preceding ones. The increase in crime has already been noted, and there has been a general falling off in the character of the work of the police as indicated by the percentages, and the results are about the worst for the Division. The percentage of convictions to persons arrested for Penal Code offences is low, 45·8. The Inspector-General's remarks show that the condition of the force is far from satisfactory.

In Surat, where offences are not very numerous, the percentages are hardly as favourable this year as last, but the work of the police compares well with that in other districts. In the matter of arrests the percentage, 57·3, is better than Broach, but not up to the standard of Kaira and the Panch Maháls.

Thána has always been a difficult district to work, and the results have hitherto been much below the average for the Northern Division. Under Mr. Dhanjishaw there has been a marked improvement in many points, though the district is still behind the Gujarát ones. The percentage of convictions to arrests in Penal Code cases, 40·9, is not satisfactory. Mr. Dhunjishaw deserves credit for the good work he has done.

9. The statement given in paragraph 13 of the Inspector-General's report would seem to indicate a very serious increase in the amount of non-cognizable crime in the Northern and Central Divisions. A comparison of Statement A, Part II, for the years 1890 and 1891 shows that the increase took place in the number of cases instituted under the District Municipal Act, which rose from 21,670 to 53,255. Government are aware of the circumstances which have led to the trial of municipal cases for the recovery for arrears of taxation as regular criminal cases. It does not appear that there has been any real increase in non-cognizable crime.

10. In his 24th paragraph the Inspector-General has touched on two matters of importance, *viz.*, the unsatisfactory results of the trial in sessions cases, and the danger of Hospital Assistants being bribed to give false evidence in murder cases. Colonel Humfrey is of opinion that the Public Prosecutors do not exert themselves as much as the pleaders for the defence do, because they have not the same inducement; they are sure of their fees. Without admitting that Colonel Humfrey's theory entirely accounts for the ill success of the prosecution in sessions cases, the Acting Commissioner, N. D., is of opinion that it deserves careful consideration. It is very difficult for any one, but the trying officer or a person watching the case, to say whether a pleader has done his best in a case or not, and the result is that there is no supervision over the Public Prosecutors. Probably, even if an Inspector in charge of a case thought that the Public Prosecutor was not doing his best, he would hesitate to say so officially, and he would find it difficult to substantiate his charge.

11. The Acting Commissioner, N. D., has never come across an instance of a Hospital Assistant having been bribed in a murder case. It is of course clear to any one who has done magisterial work that it is likely that large bribes would be offered to Hospital Assistants in cases where their evidence as medical experts was of importance, and as they are not well paid, it is not improbable that some of them may have yielded to the temptation. It would, however, be well before taking action to make sure of the facts. If there is sufficient evidence to show that the Hospital Assistants are not reliable as witnesses, the only remedy will be to take the *post-mortem* work out of their hands, a step which would lead to a great deal of inconvenience.

W. W. LOCH,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

Ahmedabad, 16th July 1892.

REMARKS BY THE COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. $\frac{P}{1309}$ OF 1892.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 15th July 1892.

Submitted to Government.

2. There has been a general decrease in the number of Indian Penal Code cases, and in this decrease the Central Division has had more than a proportionate share. It is also a matter of satisfaction that the reduction in the number of Indian Penal Code cases is perceptible not only in the more important cases, but still more markedly in the number of heinous offences such as murders, dacoities and robberies. Compared with other Divisions, however, the Central Division still maintains a bad pre-eminence for dacoities, which have unfortunately increased again since the close of the year under report.

Offences.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Murders	63	59	53
Dacoities	75	62	52
Robberies, house-breaking and theft	3,812	3,462	3,029

3. The percentages furnished in paragraph 8 of the report bear an unfavourable testimony to the success of the police in the Central Division in dealing with crime. The proportion of success in the Central Division is apparently the lowest from almost all the stand-points from which it is looked at in the table embodied in paragraph 8.

4. There is much force in what the Inspector-General of Police says as regards carrying out the suggestion of Government that the police should in some cases "send the parties before the Magistrate." The arrest of a person by the police when they fully know that there is no justification for it, except the desire of Government to stop malicious complaints, is a measure which, besides being objectionable on other grounds, can hardly be regarded as having an edifying influence on the police, who, above all others, require to be impressed with the conviction that the greatest care is required before the liberty of the subject is in any way affected.

5. Non-cognizable crime increased everywhere, but the increase was nearly double in the Central Division. In the Sholápur District there were 14,372 non-cognizable cases in 1891 as against 2,057 in the previous year; but no explanation is furnished of this extraordinary fluctuation. It is satisfactory to observe that the percentage of cases in which the police were employed to the total number of non-cognizable cases shows a marked improvement as far as the Central Division is concerned.

6. Colonel Humfrey has done well in directing that prosecutions under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code should be undertaken solely by the Inspectors. The existence of the chapter in the Code is itself proof that the provisions are salutary, and it is hoped that the timidity of the subordinate magistracy, which has in some places prevented their taking action, will now pass away. The table in paragraph 15 shows that the cases in which the Magistrates have required security under this chapter have risen more than fourfold, and that the Central Division is now ahead of the other parts of the Presidency.

7. In paragraph 18 of the report, the Inspector-General of Police suggests that the column "rewards by promotion" be eliminated from the statement embodied in that paragraph. His reason for the suggestion is that "some Superintendents count every promotion as a reward; others only when a special piece of work has been done and a promotion given for it." The Acting Commissioner, C. D., is of opinion that the figures in column 3 of the tabular statement are quite enough to justify the Inspector-General's opinion. But if Superintendents of Police were directed to show in the column those cases only in which promotion has been specially given for special service or work, the information would probably be both correct and uniform, and the figures would not be valueless as they now are.

8. The Acting Commissioner, C. D., does not entirely agree with the Inspector-General of Police in his observations on the failure of the police in

securing a sufficiently high percentage of convictions in cases tried by the Sessions Court. The result is doubtless matter for regret; but Colonel Humfrey apparently assumes that in every case in which there has been no conviction, somebody must be held responsible. It is true that, in a good many cases, it is possible to attribute the failure of justice to the want of care of the police, the committing Magistrate or the Public Prosecutor, to the idiosyncrasy of the Sessions Judge, or the disinclination of juries to convict; but cases can also be conceived in which none of these parties can fairly be held responsible, and in which the absence of conviction is due to causes over which none of them had any control. It is not quite correct to say that "there appears no reason why a Sessions case should be more difficult to prove than a minor one." It should be remembered that in minor cases the attempt to suppress or destroy evidence and escape conviction is, for obvious reasons, not so strong as in the more serious ones. Again, minor cases, in their nature, are not so intricate as the other class of cases; and it should not be lost sight of that, in Sessions cases, committing Magistrates very often deem it a safer course to send up a case for trial by the Court of Session even when the *primâ facie* case is not a very strong one. As regards the appointment of the Public Prosecutor, the Acting Commissioner, C.D., fully concurs in the views expressed by Mr. Moore in his review on the last year's report; and Government have already decided, after consulting the Legal Remembrancer, that a change in the system is undesirable. The corruption of Hospital Assistants to which Colonel Humfrey alludes, can only be checked, if not altogether stopped, by proceeding against them whenever there is evidence enough to warrant their prosecution. It is not clear how the advice of the Surgeon-General and the Legal Remembrancer can be of any use in the matter.

9. The Acting Commissioner, C. D., fully agrees with the Inspector-General of Police in his remarks on the value of the Village Police and the need there is for improving their position.

10. *Ahmednagar.*—The rise in the percentage of recoveries to the value of the property stolen is creditable to the police, who have, on the whole, worked satisfactorily during the year. Mr. Kennedy has his force well in hand, and shows interest in his work. It is interesting to note the increase in the system of photographing criminals.

11. *Khándesh.*—The inefficiency of the rank and file of the Khándesh Police has been a standing complaint; and the infusion of new blood in the ranks seems absolutely necessary. The percentage of recoveries to the value of the property stolen shows, however, a satisfactory increase, and much has been done under somewhat difficult circumstances to work the provisions of Chapter VIII. Mr. Davies now knows the district well, and deserves the Inspector-General's commendation. It is hoped that his two Assistants will be allowed to stay some time in the district.

12. *Násik.*—It is to be regretted that there has been a steady increase in the amount of property stolen, while the percentage of recoveries is gradually falling off. No special causes have, however, been assigned to explain this result. The district has been unlucky in frequent changes of Superintendents, and is likely to improve if left under Mr. Gibbs, who brought a good name from Surat.

13. *Poona.*—Always a very criminal district, and the Acting Commissioner, C. D., is glad to be able to state his concurrence with the Inspector-General in the praise given to Major Macpherson. From his acquaintance with the district as District Magistrate the undersigned has no hesitation in saying that the punitive posts at Sansar and other villages in the Indápur Táluka have had a markedly beneficial effect, and it is satisfactory to note that the discontinuance of all but one of them has now been recommended.

It is hoped that the punitive posts lately recommended for the Koli villages in the Ámbegaon Petha will be equally successful.

The percentage of convictions and recoveries both show improvement. Much attention has been paid by Major Macpherson to the working of Chapter VIII and to the registration of habitual offenders. As to the housing of the City Police, it is hoped that the accommodation now provided in the old jail will be a material help.

Lines for the Cantonment Police are still required.

The Acting Commissioner, C. D., would strongly support the District Magistrate in his view that the City Municipality should be called on to provide an efficient body of men to work their fire-engines. The services of the police are always ungrudgingly given, but the duty of the Municipality is clear, and should be enforced.

14. *Sátára.*—The supervision over bad characters has received special attention in this district; and it is satisfactory to note that the measures adopted had a very salutary effect on the prevalence of crime. The Acting Commissioner, C. D., is glad to notice the high commendation bestowed on Mr. Down by both the District Magistrate and the Inspector-General of Police.

15. *Sholápur.*—It is satisfactory to note that crime shows a steady decrease all round; and the percentages, except in one case, are creditable. The large falling off in the percentage of recoveries to value of property stolen is, however, sufficiently explained by the District Superintendent of Police.

The case of the Bársi pátels has not yet come before the Commissioner.

G. B. REID,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION.

No. $\frac{P}{860}$ OF 1892.

FROM

J. F. FLEET, ESQUIRE, C.I.E.,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 18th July 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my remarks, for the Southern Division, on the report (No. 4391 dated the 18th June 1892) of the Inspector-General of Police on the working of the police in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891.

2. In order to ensure, if possible, the submission of my remarks before the 1st July,—the date fixed by Government for the submission of the report,—Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey was asked to send a printed copy of his report by the 20th June. But the proof sent to me was received only on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

Cognizable crime. Paragraph 3.

*3,055 ... 1890
3,054 ... 1891

3. The aggregate number of true Indian Penal Code cases reported* was almost the same as last year. And from the subjoined table it will appear that the only class under which crime has increased is No. III, *i.e.*, serious offences against person and property or property only :—

Class.	Number of Cases.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1891.		
I	123	119	...	4
II	336	319	...	17
III	569	594	25	...
IV	46	44	...	2
V	1,981	1,978	...	3

4. The following table contrasts for each district the figures for 1890 and 1891 under the more important heads :—

District.	Murders.		Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.		Dacoities.		Robberies.		Thefts, including house-breaking with intent to commit theft.		Receiving stolen property.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Belgaum...	10	12	3	5	1	2	15	6	470	400	14	14
Bijápur	15	21	2	2	3	5	8	9	271	434	24	29
Dhárwár...	16	16	3	1	3	4	7	10	317	361	16	8
Kánara	.	6	1	...	4	3	7	9	259	307	6	2
Kolába	2	7	2	5	1	2	3	4	180	238	8	2
Ratnágiri	7	2	...	1	...	2	10	...	225	192	...	2
Total ...	50	64	11	14	12	18	50	38	1,722	1,932	68	57

5. Taking the Division as a whole, murders have increased from 50 to 64, attempts at murder and culpable homicides from 11 to 14, dacoities from 12 to 18, and thefts, including cases of house-breaking with intent to commit theft, from 1,722 to 1,932 : while cases of robbery and receiving stolen property have decreased from 50 and 68, respectively, to 38 and 57. In the separate districts, Bijápur shows an increase under all the heads except "attempts at murder," and Kolába shows an increase under all the heads except "receiving stolen property." In Kolába the increase is attributed to the addition of the Karjat Táluka during the year under report. In the Bijápur District, it has not been satisfactorily explained. Mr. Goldsmid, who was the District Superintendent of Police for the greater part of the year, was of opinion that the increase in the number of thefts was due to the deficiency of rainfall, and the consequent dearness of provisions. The District Magistrate, however, does not support this view, and I entirely concur with him in considering that there was scarcely any crime in this district which may be put down to the prevailing scarcity in the latter part of the year 1891 before the famine set in.

6. Judging from the percentages given in paragraph 8 of the report, the police of the Southern Division as a whole, in comparison with those of other Divisions, would seem to stand just about half way on the list this year in the general results obtained in dealing with cognizable crime.

Paragraph 8.

7. The comparative success of the police in the several districts of the Division will appear from the subjoined table:—

Name of District.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in convictions to true cases disposed of.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
							Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	73·	93·2	62·2	64·	87·7	67·1	8,048 0 0
Bijápur	45·8	78·8	54·7	58·8	31·4	67·5	1,134 0 0
Dhárwár	46·7	89·05	56·3	59·2	65·6	96·5	3,775 0 0
Kánara	37·87	90·53	46·72	49·16	31·97	48·61	10,679 13 4
Kolába	72·75	94·58	61·74	63·72	22·19	71·42	7,605 0 0
Ratnágiri	83·	94·8	68·02	71·3	41·7	74·	5,555 0 0

8. It will be seen that Ratnágiri stands first in the 1st, 3rd and 4th tests; Kolába in the 2nd; Belgaum in the 5th; Dhárwár in the 6th; and Bijápur in the 7th test. Kánara occupies the last place in the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th tests, and the fourth place in the 2nd and 5th tests. The Inspector-General of Police has characterized the results of the year's work in the Kánara District as unsatisfactory; and, as the circumstances have been the same, there is no apparent reason why the police should have been less successful in 1891 than in 1890.

9. The following table gives the numbers of excluded cases for the Division under the different heads, and contrasts them with those of the previous year :—

Excluded cases. Paragraph 10.

Name of District.	Cases not investigated under Section 157 (*b*) of Criminal Procedure Code.		Compounded.		Disposed of under Section 247 of Criminal Procedure Code.		Turned out non-cognizable.		Declared maliciously false.		Declared false through mistake of fact or law.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Belgaum	2	...	2	4	...	...	2	28	198	215	37	52
Bijápur	30	21	8	20	10	5	31	27	114	133	273	453
Dhárwár	...	8	3	13	...	...	25	36	181	85	371	348
Kánara	3	4	5	...	...	...	10	9	115	36	219	245
Kolába	...	...	25	23	...	9	84	25	26	23	734	634
Ratnágiri	27	29	18	14	1	1	21	20	84	37	743	738
Total ...	62	62	61	74	11	15	173	145	718	529	2,377	2,520

10. Out of a total of 7,091 for disposal, the number of cases excluded was 3,345 as compared with 3,402 out of 7,523 in 1890. And this gives a percentage of 47·1 against 45·2 in 1890.

11. Making allowance for incorrect classification, which, as pointed out by the District Magistrate of Kolába, must exist more or less throughout the Division, 35 per cent. of the cases excluded fell under the category of cases false through mistake of fact or law. And it may further be remarked, from the last two columns of the table given above, that in almost every district, except Dhárwár and Kánara, there seems to be only a transfer of cases from one head to the other. In Kolába and Ratnágiri, for instance, the number of cases declared to be maliciously false is respectively 23 and 37, but the column for cases declared false through mistake of fact or law is proportionately swollen, the figures respectively being 634 and 738.

12. As before, Kolába and Ratnágiri very pointedly head the list; owing, evidently, in both cases to the litigious character of the people, and their fondness for making criminal complaints in cases which are properly matters for civil adjudication. This has been the subject of comment on previous occasions. No blame seems to lie either with the police or with the Magistrates. It is the people themselves who are in fault. And the remedy evidently consists in prosecuting complainants as far as possible, and awarding compensation to accused persons.

13. As regards these remedies, the following table summarizes the result of prosecutions instituted against persons making maliciously false complaints :—

Name of District.	Number of maliciously false cases.	Number of prosecutions instituted.	Number in which conviction was obtained.
Belgaum	215	.....	.....
Bijápur	133	10	3
Dhárwár	85	42	4
Kánara	36	12	2
Kolába	23	8	3
Ratnágiri	37	17	4

14. The absence of any prosecutions at all in the Belgaum District is not accounted for, and is unsatisfactory. In Dhárwár the proportion of convictions obtained to prosecutions institutied is very small. In the other districts, —except perhaps in Bijápur,—the figures are sufficiently satisfactory if it is borne in mind that, as long as executive and magisterial functions are combined, the magistracy cannot possibly find time to do all that is desirable. The District Superintendents of Police do not give any information as to how far the enlarged powers, conferred on Magistrates by Act IV of 1891, were used to

punish persons making frivolous or vexatious complaints. No doubt, as pointed out by Government, the prevention of such cases by prior care and sifting rests with the police, but it is only the Magistrates who can, by inflicting exemplary fines in typical cases, effectually check the evil. Government have already, in their review of the report for 1890, desired the police to send to Magistrates some at least of the more serious cases. The objections urged to that course by the Inspector-General in paragraph 10 of his report seem hardly sustainable, and it is hoped that the next year's report may furnish better results.

Changes in the personnel of the District Superintendents of Police. Paragraph 12.

15. The only district in which there were appreciable changes, was Kolába. In all the other districts of the Division, with the exception of a short period in Bijápur, the same Superintendents of Police served throughout the year.

16. As far as can be ascertained, the numbers of serious cases in which personal investigations were made by the Superintendents are as follows :— Belgaum; by Mr. Holland, 29 cases. Bijápur; by Mr. Goldsmid, 12 cases; and by Mr. Biddle, 5. Dhárwár; by Mr. Jones, 10 cases out of 19. Kánara; by Mr. Mactier, 3 cases out of 9. Kolába; 16 cases out of 27; but the particular officers cannot be determined. Ratnágiri; by Mr. Bulkley, 6 out of 10 cases. Mr. Holland's activity in this direction is specially commendable. The variation in the numbers, which was a subject of comment by Government in connection with the report for 1890, is probably due in great measure to there being no clear rules as to the nature of the cases in which Superintendents are expected to hold personal investigations. Some orders might be issued on this point, in preference to leaving it so much a matter of discretion. And the Superintendents might as well be directed to always specify clearly the number and nature of the cases which they do investigate in this manner.

Non-cognizable crime. Paragraph 13.

17. In respect of non-cognizable crime the divisional total shows an increase of 2,193 or 19 per cent., the figures for 1890 and 1891 being respectively 11,322 and 13,515. On the other hand, the percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts shows a falling off from 18·4 to 17·1. This is unsatisfactory. Taken by districts, the percentages show a falling off in Bijápur, Dhárwár and Ratnágiri, and a rise in the remaining districts.

Name of District.	Percentage-		Name of District.	Percentage.	
	1890.	1891.		1890.	1891.
Belgaum... ...	19·1	19·7	Kánara	20·4	26·5
Bijápur	15·5	14·3	Kolába	12·4	13·3
Dhárwár... ...	29·2	24·7	Ratnágiri ...	14·02	11·7

Paragraph 14.

18. The following table shows the comparative numbers of persons for 1890 and 1891 dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code:—

Districts.	Brought before the Magistrate.		Required to give security.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Belgaum	39	47	20	24
Bijápur	...	64	...	12
Dhárwár	128	79	104	43
Kánara	10	43	9	14
Kolába	3	29	1	23
Ratnágiri	4	39	2	30
Total ...	184	301	136	146

19. In all 301 persons were brought before the Magistrates against 184 in 1890; while 146 persons were required to give security against 136 in the previous year. The figures show increased activity throughout the Division,

and cannot but have appreciably influenced the commission of crime. But here again there is the difficulty, noted under paragraph 14 above, that, having regard to the executive functions which also devolve upon them, the Magistrates cannot find time to do all that is desirable in working these most useful provisions of the criminal law. The circumstances shown by the District Magistrate of Bijápur explain fully why more has not been done in that district.

Conduct of the Police. Paragraph. 17.

20. The following table shows the number of punishments inflicted during the year under report on officers and men :—

Districts.	Number judicially punished.	Number departmentally punished.	Total punishments in 1891.	Average for the last three years.	Percentage of punishment to total strength in 1891.
Ratnágiri	...	23	23	25	2·79
Dhárwár	6	53	59	98	6·99
Kolába	...	41	41	45	7·64
Kánara	7	51	58	45	8·07
Bijápur	7	57	64	84	9·72
Belgaum	2	107	109	95	15·37

21. The number of punishments in the districts of Belgaum and Kánara has exceeded the average for the last three years.

22. The subjoined table shows the number of men who have been rewarded for good service during the year :— Paragraph 18.

Districts.	Number of men.	Rewards.			
		By promotion.	Percentage..	By money.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kolába	536	.....	.....	76	14·1
Ratnágiri	822	.....	.....	70	8·5
Kánara	718	.....	.....	18	2·5
Belgaum	709	.....	.....	11	1·5
Bijápur	658	.....	.....	1	·1
Dhárwár	843	1	·1	...	.....

23. Money rewards have decreased in all districts, except Kolába, where there is an increase in the percentage from 10·2 to 14·1.

24. So much depends upon factors which do not appear upon paper,—on, for instance, the personal characteristics of the Superintendents of Police, and on the tendency of the higher officers under them to overlook misconduct in the cases of persons whom they regard with favour, and to hold back commendation in the cases of those to whom they are not personally well inclined, —that it is extremely difficult to draw any very satisfactory conclusions from bare statistics of punishment and reward. The Inspector-General has specially represented that in future reports rewards by promotion should be excluded; urging that the figures are of no value, because some Superintendents count every promotion as a reward, while others include only promotions given for special work. While agreeing with the Inspector-General in his comments on the want of value of the present returns, I cannot agree with him in his recommendation for omission.

As a matter of fact, if proper discrimination is shown, figures of reward are more instructive than figures of punishment. I should be sorry to see the information that can be derived from them curtailed in any way, and especially

in respect of rewards by promotion, which are the most instructive of all rewards; for, the promotion of a man out of his turn must necessarily be preceded by much greater care and justification than, for instance, the infliction of punishment by a reprimand or a petty fine. Promotions which come in the ordinary course of service plainly do not fall properly under the head of rewards. The Superintendents should be directed to uniformly exclude them, and to keep the figures right by counting only promotions which are given in recognition of special work. On the other side, under punishments, the number of reductions should always be brought forward more prominently than is now the case.

Paragraph 19.

25. The following table shows the percentage of officers and men able to read and write. The figures show an improvement in all the districts except Kolába :—

Districts.	Percentage of officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last three years.
Belgaum	53·03	47·5
Ratnágiri	52·6	48·6
Kánara	46·5	43·3
Dhárwár	45·3	42·5
Kolába	41·6	45·1
Bijápur	27·3	23·8

General.

Paragraph 24.—Trials by Sessions Courts.

26. The Inspector-General again complains of the low percentage of convictions secured in trials in the Sessions Courts, and attributes it to the weakness of the Public Prosecutors. This is a subject on which Mr. Naylor's opinion was approved of by Government in their Resolution No. 690, dated 5th February 1892. And the present report does not contain any grounds for re-opening the discussion.

Court Prosecutors.

27. The system of Court Prosecutors is only just being started in this Division; and it is impossible as yet to form any opinion as to what measure of success it may attain.

Hospital Assistants.

28. The evil of "bought evidence" complained of by the District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, seems not to be general, but to depend upon individual propensities and liability to succumb to temptation, which no laws and orders can guard against. However, as suggested by him, it might be ordered that in each case of suspicious death, when the *post-mortem* examination is conducted by a Hospital Assistant, the organ or organs declared to be diseased shall be sent to the Civil Surgeon for verification of the results.

Village Police.

29. The Inspector-General of Police speaks favourably of the assistance given by the Village Police. The reorganization of the Village Police in the districts of Belgaum and Bijápur has already been under consideration. As required by Government Resolution No. 444, dated 22nd January 1891, paragraph 15, the lists of habitual offenders were examined during my tour of inspection and they were found to be properly kept. The forms in which the lists were kept, however, differed in different offices, and, to ensure uniformity, I have already asked the Inspector-General of Police to prescribe a standard form.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. F. FLEET,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

PART I—*Return of Cognizable*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police. *Suo motu.*	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7. a. Ending in conviction.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7. b. Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7. c. Pending at close of year before a Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. a. When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. b. When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a	
1	115 ... ... Abetment of offence not committed, &c. 117 ... ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. 118, 119 ... Concealing design to commit offence, &c.		3	...	...	...	3	3	100·	100·	3	...	...	3	...	...	100·	100·	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	...	...	3	3	100·	100·	3	...	...	3	...	...	100·	100·	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety, and Justice.*																			
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	79	1	...	1	70	50	93·6	71·4	72	2	...	48	17	2	64·8	73·8	6	...	...
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	11	...	...	...	7	4	90·9	57·1	10	...	...	4	3	2	40·	57·1	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	167	1	7	6	143	128	83·3	89·5	135	11	...	106	10	10	72·6	91·3	6	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	519	7	21	19	339	159	59·4	46·9	282	39	...	107	76	41	33·3	58·4	143	...	5
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier...	8	..	...	...	6	6	87·5	100·	7	...	...	5	...	2	71·4	100·	...	...	...
		Total ...	784	9	28	26	565	347	68·7	61·4	506	52	...	270	106	57	48·3	71·8	155	...	5
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																			
8	302, 303, 396.	Murder ... by Thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... ,, dacoits	3	...	...	1	1	...	66·6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... ,, robbers	4	...	...	2	4	...	75·	...	3	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder ... ,, poison	7	...	...	2	5	3	71·4	60·	5	...	...	3	2	1	60·	60·	...	...	...
12		Other murders	201	...	19	36	145	86	89·5	69·3	194	2	1	85	55	38	43·1	60·7	17	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	46	1	2	5	24	12	93·7	50·	44	1	...	12	9	8	26·6	57·1	14	...	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	86	...	3	14	71	48	94·3	67·6	84	...	...	48	23	16	57·1	67·6	4	...	...
15	376	Rape	73	2	3	5	45	27	92·1	60·	67	3	...	26	11	3	37·1	70·2	30	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	41	...	1	5	26	16	97·6	61·5	41	...	...	16	9	4	39·02	64·	13	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	55	1	2	2	32	21	94·7	65·6	52	1	1	20	4	4	37·03	83·3	6	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	108	1	5	6	91	77	97·3	84·6	109	1	...	75	11	3	68·1	87·2	19	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	4	...	...	1	2	2	100·	100·	4	...	...	2	...	1	50·	100·	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	418	12	42	42	293	213	85·6	72·6	331	10	3	196	64	45	49·7	75·3	83	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	15	2	2	1	4	2	76·4	50·	13	...	...	2	2	3	15·3	50·	4	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	72	3	6	5	57	38	83·3	66·6	64	1	...	35	14	5	53·8	71·4	16	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	343	16	14	12	227	104	78·1	45·8	266	9	4	88	92	16	31·5	49·4	72	...	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	103	10	6	2	43	22	71·5	51·1	67	11	...	18	12	12	23·07	60·	37	...	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	5	...	...	2	5	3	40·	60·	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	100·	1	...	...
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	2	...	...	...	1	...	50·	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	2	...	...	...	...	...	50·	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	358	1	4	13	284	224	81·6	78·8	285	7	1	194	40	17	66·2	82·9	46	...	...
29	304 A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	40	1	3	4	31	16	90·6	51·6	36	2	1	15	12	4	38·4	55·5	14	...	...
		Total ...	1,986	50	112	160	1,391	914	87·4	65·7	1,721	48	11	838	365	183	47·07	69·6	378	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																			
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	110	2	13	12	70	38	91·8	54·2	110	2	1	33	25	14	33·6	60·3	15	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt. by other means	41	2	6	6	24	18	89·3	75·	41	1	...	18	8	8	42·8	85·7	9	...	...
		Robbery ... in dwelling-house ...	49	1	3	1	17	9	18·8	52·9	39	1	1	8	3	4	19·5	72·7	11	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	79	...	11	10	51	18	84·4	35·2	76	...	...	17	17	14	22·3	50·	9	...	...
		Robbery ... other robberies	257	4	29	10	118	68	91·2	57·6	252	9	...	66	33	18	25·2	66·6	108	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	429	2	27	13	166	67	85·3	40·3	371	15	3	58	66	29	14·9	46·7	82	...	1
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	276	11	16	7	148	99	80·8	60·1	221	14	1	81	35	27	34·3	69·8	79	...	2
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3,423	52	203	126	1,446	908	92·002	62·7	3,300	15	21	896	178	143	26·8	83·4	405	...	...
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	134	...	1	3	102	72	84·4	70·5	113	1	...	66	22	3	57·8	75·	18	...	...
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	3	...	...	...	3	2	100·	66·6	3	...	...	2	1	...	66·6	66·6	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	2	...	...	...	2	1	100·	50·	2	...	...	1	1	...	50·	50·	...	...	...
		Total ...	4,803	74	309	188	2,147	1,290	90·2	60·08	4,528	58	27	1,251	384	260	27·1	76·5	736	...	3

A.

Crime for the year 1891.

PERSONS.																		PROPERTY.					
Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of Columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.					
		Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					Before appearance before Magistrate.					
																	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before a Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	2	...	2	..	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	5	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
2	...	105	9	116	...	4	3·8	112	35	3	73	1	70	66·6	67·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	18	...	18	...	1	5·5	17	9	1	4	...	4	22·2	23·5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
7	...	236	45	288	...	1	·4	286	89	...	166	7	146	61·8	60·5	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
147	...	1,861	2,733	4,741	1	135	7·2	4,583	3,070	1	1,134	9	748	40·1	40·4	...	9	13	346	23	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	12	2	14	...	1	8·3	13	2	...	10	...	5	41·6	45·4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
156	..	2,232	2,789	5,177	1	142	6·3	5,011	3,205	5	1,387	17	973	43·5	43·7	...	9	14	374	23	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	66·6	3,083 0 0	14 0 0	·4
2	...	12	1	15	...	2	16·6	13	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	50·0	67 0 0	1 2 0	1·4
1	...	8	1	10	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	3	3	37·5	33·3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
79	...	331	14	424	...	8	2·4	411	60	145	2	115	117	35·3	29·4	4	5	...	32	53	14	7	50·0	1,033 6 9	184 2 3	17·8
5	...	37	...	42	1	3	8·1	38	11	5	...	17	15	40·5	39·4	...	...	...	2	3	2	2	100	36 0 0	36 0 0	100·
39	...	213	...	252	...	7	2·8	245	21	83	2	74	74	34·7	30·2	1	...	...	44	20	1	1	100	18 0 0	2 0 0	11·1
14	...	65	13	92	...	9	13·8	83	25	14	4	35	36	55·3	71·4	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	100	9 0 0	3 0 0	33·3
5	...	37	6	48	1	6	16·2	41	13	8	4	13	17	45·9	48·5	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
2	...	35	4	41	...	3	8·5	38	11	...	14	9	21	16	61·7	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
6	...	115	1	122	1	4	3·4	117	31	...	78	1	78	67·8	67·2	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	14	6	...	7	1	8	47·05	71·1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
86	3	699	214	1,002	...	39	5·5	941	421	17	330	58	334	47·7	45·9	39	...	22	76	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
2	...	11	...	13	...	4	36·3	9	1	3	1	1	2	18·1	22·2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
12	...	185	88	285	...	10	5·4	275	162	...	101	...	75	40·5	40·1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
31	8	501	263	803	...	68	13·5	730	523	2	168	14	135	26·9	28·9	3	...	5	19	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
7	...	131	55	193	...	10	7·6	181	86	27	32	18	31	23·6	24·6	...	...	2	15	3	6	3	50	841 12 0	575 0 0	68·1
4	...	3	1	8	...	...	...	8	3	...	5	...	5	...	71·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
1	...	6	...	7	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
27	1	509	149	686	...	23	4·5	660	303	...	322	1	266	52·2	52·05	...	...	3	34	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
8	...	72	9	89	...	4	5·5	80	45	3	19	7	21	29·1	29·5	...	...	5	5	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
331	12	2,988	824	4,155	3	200	6·6	3,906	1,743	312	1,089	367	1,238	41·4	40·1	50	5	41	256	89	29	17	58·6	5,091 2 9	815 4 3	60·8
87	12	459	7	565	...	10	2·1	553	151	123	12	215	227	49·4	50·7	7	2	...	33	12	81	52	64·1	83,758 5 0	30,030 13 10	46·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
5	...	46	...	51	1	5	10·8	43	5	5	20	9	29	63·04	67·4	...	2	...	1	3	26	20	76·9	2,408 10 0	1,046 6 6	43·4
4	...	54	8	66	...	7	12·9	59	32	4	19	...	18	33·3	35·2	1	...	...	3	...	31	12	38·7	4,315 4 6	1,053 8 5	24·4
8	...	79	5	92	...	3	3·7	89	41	3	30	4	33	41·7	39·2	...	...	...	11	...	64	43	67·1	7,371 9 6	3,420 10 6	46·3
19	3	210	39	271	...	11	5·2	260	111	9	100	7	98	46·6	44·3	1	...	...	32	...	119	73	61·3	6,438 11 0	2,123 5 6	32·9
19	4	255	186	464	...	40	15·6	423	253	52	51	42	67	26·2	28·2	3	...	1	17	5	1	...	...	40 0 0	.....	...
13	...	247	116	376	...	11	4·4	362	213	...	136	...	106	42·9	43·08	...	...	3	13	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
99	8	1,992	72	2,171	1	164	8·2	1,998	576	34	1,258	43	1,278	64·1	66·3	1	6	2	83	3	2,304	1,304	56·5	3,17,534 3 9½	1,21,054 0 5½	38·1
13	...	155	92	260	...	2	1·2	258	151	2	90	...	73	47·09	46·7	...	...	...	15	...	9	9	100	93 0 0	92 0 0	98·9
...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	7	7	77·7	77·7	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	60 0 0	1,400 0 0	...
...	...	18	...	18	...	10	55·5	8	2	...	...	6	6	33·3	75·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
267	27	3,525	525	4,344	2	263	7·4	4,063	1,556	234	1,716	333	1,942	55·9	54·8	13	10	6	208	23	2,636	1,515	57·4	4,22,019 11 9½	1,69,220 13 2½	40·0

STATEMENT

PART I.—*Return of Cognizable*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	
											Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	*a.* Ending in conviction.	*b.* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c.* Pending at close of year before a Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a.* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b.* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																			
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	326	17	12	6	192	63	51·7	32·8	133	41	1	40	54	13	22·8	42·5	58	...	3
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	44	1	1	4	33	15	88·3	45·4	39	...	1	14	15	4	35·	48·2	3	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	370	18	13	10	225	78	56·1	34·6	172	41	2	54	69	17	25·1	48·9	61	...	3
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																			
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	464	1	17	14	129	104	92·5	80·6	441	1	3	90	20	20	20·2	31·8	35	...	1
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft .. { of cattle	2,001	26	110	63	1,153	977	92·6	84·7	1,936	17	3	959	137	92	49·02	87·5	310	...	...
		{ ordinary	8,710	200	597	259	4,960	3,985	89·3	80·5	8,117	159	42	3,734	563	269	44·8	86·8	1,986	...	25
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	532	21	27	23	277	120	66·9	43·3	395	68	1	92	61	45	24·5	60·1	169	...	10
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	685	15	19	28	586	467	92·7	79·6	646	6	1	444	104	31	67·9	81·02	99	...	...
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	1,185	21	20	14	734	293	56·09	39·9	641	55	...	190	203	24	28·1	55·9	223	19	28
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	16	...	1	...	7	7	82·3	100·	14	...	...	6	...	...	42·8	100·	4	...	...
		Total ...	13,593	284	791	401	7,846	5,953	86·4	75·8	12,080	306	50	5,515	1,088	481	44·3	83·5	2,826	19	64
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																			
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	22	...	1	...	17	9	56·5	52·9	11	2	...	8	2	...	61·5	80·	2	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (*b*), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	1,349	...	...	32	1,245	1,036	97·1	83·2	1,289	22	...	1,016	205	86	77·4	83·2	9	1	...
51	Cogniza b l e offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act... ...	103	1	1	1	99	88	97·1	88·8	103	...	...	88	10	2	85·4	89·7	7	...	...
52		——————— Excise Laws	1,826	...	19	19	1,768	1,620	74·5	91·6	1,363	6	7	1,195	123	37	86·8	90·6	24	1	2
53		——————— Opium Act	324	1	3	13	320	293	95·4	91·5	310	1	1	276	22	12	88·4	92·6	12	...	...
54		——————— Railway Laws	10	...	...	...	7	6	90·	85·7	9	...	...	6	1	...	66·6	85·7	...	...	...
55		——————— Salt and Customs Laws.	370	...	...	...	356	332	52·4	93·2	194	...	...	172	10	4	88·6	94·5	2	...	...
56		——————— Arms Act	349	...	4	18	329	302	91·7	91·7	319	4	1	284	20	18	87·6	93·4	5	...	1
57		——————— Stamp Act	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58		——————— Forest Act	392	...	5	1	369	315	6·2	85·3	6	19	...	19	2	1	76·	90·4	3	...	9
59	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	1,446	...	3	17	1,382	1,315	94·2	95·1	1,354	10	2	1,247	60	38	91·2	95·4	31	...	2
		Total ...	6,192	2	36	101	5,893	5,316	80·8	99·2	4,958	64	11	4,311	455	198	85·6	90·4	95	2	14
		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.																			
60	Offences against Stage Carriage Act...		267	...	...	...	264	256	71·1	96·9	190	...	...	185	2	3	97·3	98·9	1	...	...
	Offences against Army Act		3	...	...	...	3	3	100·	100·	3	...	...	3	...	...	100·	100·	...	...	...
	Offences under District Police Act		90	...	...	...	90	85	78·8	94·4	69	2	...	70	1	...	98·5	98·5	...	...	...
	Offences under Village Police Act		49	...	...	...	49	42	100·	85·7	49	...	...	42	7	...	85·7	85·7	...	...	...
	Offences under Abkári Act		42	...	...	...	41	38	73·8	92·6	31	...	...	31	...	...	100·	100·	2	...	...
	Compromised		19	...	1	...	20	...	100·	...	18	...	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	470	...	1	...	467	424	77·2	90·7	369	2	2	331	30	3	90·9	91·7	3	...	...
		Grand Total ...	28,201	437	1,296	886	18,537	14,325	84·7	77·2	24,328	571	103	12,573	2,497	1,199	50·2	83·4	4,254	21	89

A—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1891—continued.

PERSONS.																				PROPERTY.					
Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
		Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					Before appearance before Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.					
																	In custody of Police.	On bail.							
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
7	..	224	417	648	...	23	10·2	620	504	1	98	...	49	21·9	24·1	...	...	5	17	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
6	..	41	29	76	...	4	9·7	72	44	...	25	...	16	39·02	37·2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
13	..	265	446	724	..	27	10·1	692	548	1	123	...	65	24·5	26·4	1	...	5	19	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
3	..	172	29	204	...	24	13·9	179	92	...	85	...	83	48·2	55·3	...	...	1	2	...	32	31	96·8	93 11 0	35 11 0	38·2
118	20	2,073	103	2,314	...	145	6·9	2,168	726	10	1,324	10	1,303	62·8	63·09	6	1	...	91	1	1,673	1,180	70·5	75,077 7 8	54,680 13 8	72·8
263	15	7,784	1,554	9,616	5	482	6·1	9,108	3,223	31	5,484	51	5,167	66·3	68·4	2	7	14	311	6	7,107	5,488	77·2	3,86,922 13 2	2,41,426 12 7	62·3
8	30	234	348	620	...	63	26·9	557	403	...	135	2	95	40·5	40·6	...	...	...	17	...	194	117	60·3	33,415 0 3	13,109 6 9	39·2
48	2	1,153	78	1,281	...	80	6·9	1,201	473	11	682	7	664	57·5	59·1	3	...	...	24	1	445	525	...	41,619 1 11	48,561 14 6	...
33	..	749	1,672	2,444	...	31	4·1	2,411	1,947	...	440	...	245	32·8	33·1	4	...	2	20	...	2	1	50·	31 0 6	30 0 0	96·7
...	..	34	3	37	...	..	...	37	6	...	31	...	30	88·2	88·2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	100·	144 0 0	134 0 0	93·05
463	67	12,199	3,787	16,516	5	825	6·7	15,661	6,870	52	8,181	70	7,587	62·1	63·8	15	8	17	465	8	9,455	7,344	77·6	5,37,303 2 0	3,57,978 10 6	66·6
..	..	22	34	56	1	1	4·5	55	317	...	18	...	9	40·9	42·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
27	...	1,494	141	1,662	12	7	·46	1,632	415	2	1,129	...	1,094	71·2	71·3	...	10	...	86	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
3	..	518	38	558	...	22	4·2	536	108	...	412	...	411	79·3	82·5	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
22	33	1,574	527	2,166	...	43	2·7	2,113	284	1	1,786	..	1,328	84·3	83·7	1	...	10	41	...	10	10	100·	21 0 0	21 0 0	100·
13	7	354	33	407	...	11	3·1	396	67	...	320	...	302	85·3	83·1	...	...	...	9	...	77	77	100·	2,317 0 0	2,317 0 0	100·
..	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	1	...	10	...	10	90·9	90·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
2	...	238	223	463	...	17	7·5	446	35	...	403	...	202	84·8	90·5	3	...	...	5	...	25	24	96·	9 3 3	9 3 3	100·
13	...	357	16	386	...	8	2·2	378	51	...	309	1	302	84·5	83·4	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
..	..	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
..	...	74	1,016	1,019	1	1	1·3	1,088	326	...	759	...	25	33·7	34·7	...	...	...	3	...	8	8	100·	17 11 1	17 11 1	100·
18	...	1,494	133	1,645	...	11	·73	1,631	203	...	1,391	...	1,302	87·1	86·9	1	1	2	36	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
97	40	6,146	2,164	8,447	14	121	1·9	8,289	1,527	6	6,537	1	4,955	80·6	80·8	5	11	12	213	...	120	119	99·1	2,364 14 4	2,364 14 4	100·
..	...	204	85	289	...	...	...	289	15	...	268	...	191	93·6	93·6	...	..	...	6	...	2	2	100·	1,004 0 0	1,004 0 0	100·
..	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	...	3	75·	75·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
..	...	85	23	108	...	2	2·3	106	17	...	89	...	74	87·05	89·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
..	...	69	...	69	...	...	...	69	9	...	60	...	60	86·8	86·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
..	...	40	25	65	...	...	...	65	26	...	39	...	31	77·5	77·5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100·	10 0 0	10 0 0	100·
..	...	33	10	43	...	...	...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	...	440	143	583	...	2	·45	581	116	...	459	...	359	81·5	81·9	...	...	...	6	...	3	3	100·	1,014 0 0	1,014 0 0	100·
1,327	146	27,800	10,678	39,951	25	1,580	5·3	38,208	15,545	610	19,497	788	17,124	61·5	62·2	84	43	95	1,541	143	12,243	8,998	73·4	*9,67,793 0 0	*5,31,393 0 0	54·9

*Annas and pies omitted.

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

PART II.—*Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1891.*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PERSONS.								REMARKS.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	8·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228...	Offences against public justice	674	891	15	906	36[a]	813	1,161	1,182	129	343	3	640	1	67[a]	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	92·7	135	...	135	7	118	179	176	62	30	2	76	...	55	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	366·12	500	6	506	17	451	496	502	156	95	18	195	14	24	
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	45·4	67	...	67	15	46	91	102	31	21	19	14	7	9	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures...	95	178	3	181	5	129	183	186	66	16	...	96	...	7	1 died.
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	2·3	4	...	4	...	2	11	11	...	10	...	1	...	...	1 died.
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	99	136	...	136	10	128	782	820	46	321	...	451	...	2	
		Total ...	1,374·52	1,912	24	1,936	90	1,748	2,904	2,980	490	836	43	1,473	22	114	
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	10	12	...	12	5	9	17	18	14	8	...	...	...	1	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	·6	4	..	4	3	1	3	7	...	...	3	...	4	...	
13	376	Rape...	...	2	...	2	...	2	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ..	10·6	18	...	18	3	12	23	28	17	3	3	...	4	1	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*															
14	384 to 389	Extortion	45·3	54	...	54	5	43	117	114	58	42	2	10	...	2	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*															
15	345	Wrongful confinement	28·8	13	...	15	1	10	18	18	...	12	...	2	...	4	
16	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	3,401·79	3,706	11	3,717	55	3,311	6,830	6,698	1,656	4,528	2	459	...	72[c]	
17	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	32·2	17	..	17	1	15	32	32	5	12	...	15	...	...	
18	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	24,673·45	28,147	...	28,147	603	26,155	64,403	63,461	18,628	40,677	10	3,748	7	446[d]	
		Total ...	28,139·24	31,883	11	31,894	660	29,491	71,283	70,209	20,289	45,229	12	4,224	7	522	
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*															
19	417 to 420	Cheating	141·9	556	3	559	46	408	573	566	252	205	6	85	3	15	
20	403, 404...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	458·96	594	4	598	40	455	631	676	273	166	1	223	1	12	
21	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	73·4	49	1	50	8	43	65	67	15	27	...	24	...	... [e]	
22	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	3,916·21	3,993	43	4,036	127	3,706	9,589	9,167	3,092	5,240	...	807	...	80[f]	
		Total ...	4,590·47	5,192	51	5,243	221	4,612	10,858	10,476	3,632	5,638	7	1,139	4	107	
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*															
23	298	Offences against religion	3·2	10	...	10	...	10	54	52	2	47	...	3	...	...	
24	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	4·6	14	...	14	1	10	38	37	9	28	...	...	...	...	
25	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	961·14	1,183	1	1,184	96	916	2,045	2,069	712	1,089	8	153	...	110[g]	
26	500 to 502	Defamation...	163·8	227	...	227	11	200	439	442	108	269	...	51	...	14	
27	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult...	4,072·9	5,599	...	5,599	178	5,035	10,577	10,474	3,914	5,742	16	689	...	118[h]	
28	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290... ...	Public and local nuisances	591·3	971	2	973	1	944	1,027	1,077	35	190	...	850	...	2	
29	291A	Keeping a lottery office	5·4	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
30	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*)., C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	·82	281	4	285	62	247	297	309	36	64	...	209	...	...	
31	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances	66·2	103	2	105	5	104	142	126	28	3	...	94	...	24	
32	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.... ...	Disputes as to immoveable property... ...	8	7	...	7	...	6	19	19	18	...	...	1	...	...	
33	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. ...	Maintenance of wives and children	400·6	609	...	609	4	571	574	572	183	282	1	104	...	2	
		Total ...	6,359·14	9,006	9	9,015	358	8,039	15,214	15,179	5,045	7,714	25	2,156	...	248	
		Special Laws, offences uder which are not cognizable by the Police.															
	Act No. XIV of 1866. Post (India)			3	...	3	...	3	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	
	Act No. I of 1871, Cattle Pound (India)			1,954	23	1,977	39	1,889	4,965	4,886	1,112	2,989	31	691	5	627	
	Act No. I of 1878, Opium			8	...	8	1	8	9	9	1	2	...	6	...	...	
	Act No. VII of 1878, Forest (India)			796	2	798	4	734	1,476	1,505	41	393	...	998	...	73	
	Act No. XI of 1878, Arms (India)			14	...	14	4	14	22	22	9	1	...	8	...	4	
	Act No. I of 1879, Stamps (India)			70	...	70	...	70	106	105	1	10	...	88	...	6	
	Act No. IV of 1879, Railways (India)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. XXI of 1882, Salt (India)			1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Act No. XIII of 1885, Telegraph (India)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

a 1 did not appear before the Court.
b 1 accused person was committed to the Court of Sessions and, therefore, he was not included in columns 12 to 17.
c 19 persons did not appear before the Courts.
d 55 persons did not appear before the Courts.
e 1 accused person was committed to the Court of Sessions and, therefore, he was not included in columns 12 to 17.
f 52 did not appear before the Courts.
g 3 persons did not appear before the Courts.
h 5 persons did not appear before the Courts.
i 1 person did not appear before the Courts.
j 1 died and 5 were committed to the Court of Sessions. Net increase of 4 in columns 12 to 17.

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

PART II.—*Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1891*—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institution of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special Laws—Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police—continued.																
	Act No. IX of 1890, Railways (India)			22	...	22	...	20	25	25	3	1	...	20	...	1	
	Act No. VI of 1863, Public Conveyance (Bombay)			600	...	600	40	552	562	597	13	82	...	501	...	1	
	Act No. VII of 1867 and IV of 1890, Police (Bombay)			3,678	64	3,742	125	3,542	3,911	4,095	73	490	6	3,500	...	29	3 did not appear before the Courts.
	Act No. II of 1868, Public Ferries (Bombay)			8	...	8	...	8	11	11	1	4	...	6	...	...	
	Act No. VI of 1873 and II of 1884, District Municipal			53,255	72	53,327	...	38,210	38,970	33,358	5,233	10,427	...	20,093	...	*308	*Net increase of 2,703 in columns 12 to 17.
	Act No. V of 1878, Abkári (Bombay)			128	...	128	3	126	146	147	6	37	..	102	...	2	
	Act No. V of 1879, Land Revenue Code			303	14	317	2	300	489	496	44	127	...	321	...	4	
	Act No. VII of 1879, Irrigation			147	...	147	...	145	250	249	40	41	...	149	...	19	
	Act No. IV of 1887, Gambling			16	2	18	3	14	90	126	3	*20	...	103	...	...	
	Act No. II of 1890, Salt (Bombay)			37	...	37	...	37	42	42	5	1	...	36	...	...	
	Act No. XIII of 1881, Army (India)			6	...	6	...	6	13	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	
	Act No. I of 1859, Merchant Shipmen			5	...	5	...	2	2	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	
	Section 3 of Frontier Regulation 57, Criminal Procedure of 1872			1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	Act No. VII of 1887, Native Passenger Ships			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. I of 1863, Registers of Boats on River Indus			1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Act No. XIII of 1859, Fraudulent Breach of Contract of Service by Workmen			826	...	826	...	811	1,086	1,089	135	453	...	460	...	41	
	Act No. XII of 1886, Petroleum			2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	Act No. XVI of 1879, Salt Transport			3	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	
	Act No. VII of 1880			8	...	8	...	7	21	25	1	4	...	20	...	...	
	Act No. III of 1867, Cantonment (Bombay)			611	2	613	61	337	655	676	11	80	...	585	...	...	
	Act No. II of 1874, Jail Act			2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	Act No. XV of 1861, Stage Carriage Act			42	...	42	...	39	39	39	...	12	...	27	...	...	
	Act No. IV of 1879, Karachi Vaccination...			21	...	21	...	21	24	24	...	6	...	18	...	...	
	Act No. X of 1882, Criminal Procedure Code			17	8	25	...	18	20	27	4	...	...	23	...	...	Under Chapters XXXV and XLII.
	Act No. III of 1880, Cantonment (India)...			7	1	8	1	6	6	8	...	1	...	7	...	...	
	Act No. III of 1877, Indian Registration			3	...	3	...	3	5	5	1	...	...	4	...	...	
	Act No. VIII of 1867, Village Police Act (Bombay) ...			908	...	908	11	782	1,154	1,314	358	396	...	560	...	...	
	Act No. VIII of 1870, Infanticide			59	...	59	...	59	66	64	...	33	...	31	...	...	
	Act No. VII of 1873, Salt Act			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. VI of 1878, Treasure Trove			14	...	14	...	14	45	46	1	6	...	39	...	...	
	Act No. XIX of 1838, Coasting Vessel (India)			3	...	3	...	3	4	5	1	1	...	3	...	...	
	Act No. VIII of 1866, Sale of Poisons			3	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	
	Act No. III of 1875, Tolls on Roads (Bombay)			3	...	3	...	3	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. VIII of 1878, Sea Customs Act (India)			1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Act No. X of 1889, Port (India)			15	...	15	5	15	15	15	1	1	...	13	...	...	
	Act No. XVII of 1879, Deccan Agriculturists' Relief ...			48	...	48	...	48	51	51	4	39	...	8	...	...	
	Act No. XII of 1827			2	...	2	...	2	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. XII of 1875, Ports and Port Dues Act			2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	Act No. IX of 1874, European Vagrancy Act			1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Act No. XI of 1890, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ...			2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	Act No. XVII of 1890, Census Act			4	...	4	...	4	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	
	Act No. V of 1877, Emigration			1	...	1	...	1	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. I of 1863, Conservancy			1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Act No. VI of 1882, Amended Municipal Act			1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. XIII of 1889, Cantonment			31	...	31	...	31	31	31	...	15	...	16	...	...	
	Act No. IV of 1879 and IX of 1890, Railway Act ...			12	...	12	1	12	14	14	7	4	...	3	...	...	
	Act No. II of 1884, Municipal			111	...	111	...	105	122	119	...	58	...	61	...	...	
		Total ...	....	63,817	188	64,005	300	48,008	54,482	49,283	7,110	15,746	37	28,545	5	550	2,710 excess in columns 12 to 17 over column 11.
		Grand Total ...	58,670·41	1,11,882	283	1,12,165	1,642	91,953	1,54,881	1,48,269	36,641	75,208	129	37,547	42	1,544	2,842 do.

By order,

A. R. MAIDMENT, Personal Assistant,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B.

Thuggi and Dacoity, administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes for the whole Presidency for 1891.

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Return.												Remarks.
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
												1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	13			14			15			16			17			18
																					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
SIND.																											
KARA'CHI, HYDERABAD.																											
Nil.																											
THAR AND PA'RKAR.																											
Dacoity on land	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	
Dacoity on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs—																											
(a) with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
(b) without murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
SHIKA'RPUR AND UPPER SIND FRONTIER																											
Nil.																											

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD, KAIRA, PANCH MAHA'LS, BROACH, SURAT AND THA'NA.

Nil.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

AHMEDNAGAR, KHA'NDESH, NA'SIK, POONA, SA'TA'RA AND SHOLA'PUR.

Nil.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

BELGAUM, BIJA'PUR.

DHA'RWA'R.

Thuggi ...	{ By strangulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land																	
Dacoity on water																	
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs—																	
(a) with murder																	
(b) without murder																	
Other professional crimes, viz :—																	
Kidnapping																	
Cattle-theft																	

KA'NARA, KOLA'BA AND RATNA'GIRI.

Nil.

Note.—Columns 12 to 17 will include all persons arrested or brought to trial during the year for those offences, though such persons be not included in columns 2 and 3. The difference should be explained in the column of remarks.

By order,

A. R. MAIDMENT, Personal Assistant,

for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Showing the Strength, Cost, Distribution

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.									Cost of Police.											
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3) (2).	Other expenses of Column 3.		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5). (4).	Total Pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7 and 8.)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 12, 14 and 15.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 12 to 18.	Total Cost.	Payable from Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
														Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sind.																							
Karáchi		2	6	200	182	1,027	13	1,430	...	...	...	15,485	3,563	6,019	68,673	1,53,701	11,503	251·69	105·05	33,771	2,92,715	2,87,023	5,692
Hyderabad ...		1	4	166	107	655	...	933	2	13	...	12,800	2,427	3,693	44,779	96,001	3,215	290·934	145·340	13,400	1,76,315	1,76,315	...
Thar and Párkar ...		...	1	106	288	171	...	566	...	...	...	...	...	3,662	33,100	90,565	325	252	108·	7,287	1,34,939	1,34,939	...
Shikárpur ...		2	5	185	139	784	...	1,115	...	...	...	10,865	2,565	4,928	51,322	1,06,103	2,581	261·66	90·21	15,145	1,93,509	1,93,509	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...		1	1	40	72	141	...	255	...	...	...	6,178	1,551	2,245	11,814	33,971	2,281	285·8	94·98	4,851	62,890	*62,890	...
Total ...		6	17	697	788	2,778	13	4,299	2	13	...	45,328	10,106	20,547	2,09,688	4,80,341	19,904	...	...	74,454	8,60,368	8,54,676	5,692
Northern Division.																							
Ahmedabad ...		2	3	231	93	864	...	1,193	...	...	...	10,321	3,203	3,607	55,809	1,12,904	2,167	311·07	97·19	2,200	1,90,211	1,90,211	...
Kaira		1	2	140	26	549	...	716	...	...	...	9,090	1,922	2,584	34,308	60,810	2,741	324·1	94·6	7,682	1,19,137	1,19,137	...
Panch Mahals ..		2	2	110	35	636	...	785	...	...	...	6,901	1,616	3,337	25,736	67,799	3,522	351·54	87·25	14,022	1,22,933	1,22,933	...
Broach		1	2	83	22	326	...	434	...	...	...	7,109	1,775	2,296	23,102	39,367	1,346	307·5	100·	4,664	79,659	79,659	...
Surat		1	2	141	26	590	...	760	4	18	...	8,516	1,909	2,582	36,718	66,958	4,417	279·38	98·19	21,994	1,43,104	1,40,911	2,193
Thána		2	2	132	...	630	...	766	...	...	...	7,123	2,400	3,721	34,325	66,084	2,391	...	104·89	23,619	1,39,663	1,39,663	...
Total ...		9	13	837	202	3,595	...	4,656	4	18	...	49,060	12,825	18,127	2,09,998	4,13,932	16,584	...	...	74,181	7,94,707	7,92,514	2,193
Central Division.																							
Ahmednagar ...		2	2	122	26	558	...	710	3	17	...	10,800	1,800	2,604	33,750	62,226	3,818	356·4	94·9	8,202	1,23,200	1,20,653	2,547
Khándesh ...		3	a4	278	70	1,354	...	1,709	...	3	...	12,993	3,822	7,156	66,430	1,29,270	25,100	348·	88·7	20,955	2,65,726	2,65,053	673
Násik		1	2	134	29	607	...	773	...	...	...	6,514	1,800	3,072	35,147	66,024	2,160	294·82	94·68	18,153	1,32,870	1,32,870	...
Poona		1	3	193	24	928	...	1,149	...	...	...	b13,457	51,900	4,141	53,428	97,305	2,880	340·62	96·04	12,679	1,85,790	1,85,790	...
Sátára		1	2	180	16	782	...	981	...	...	...	11,259	1,925	3,614	44,276	73,509	4,522	327·3	87·7	13,211	1,52,316	1,51,913	c403
Sholápur ...		1	1	102	15	454	...	573	...	...	...	7,012	1,800	2,362	24,884	46,953	1,158	331	92·	8,532	92,701	92,701	...
Total ...		9	14	1,009	180	4,683	...	5,895	3	20	...	62,035	13,047	22,949	2,57,915	4,75,287	39,638	...	...	81,732	9,52,603	9,48,980	3,623
Southern Division.																							
Belgaum ...		1	2	122	14	571	...	710	2	17	...	10,803	1,780	2,617	29,320	55,389	4,694	263·9	90·5	6,715	1,11,318	1,09,471	1,847
Bijápur		1	2	109	23	524	...	659	...	...	...	8,174	1,800	3,396	27,068	51,208	6,230	116	92	17,933	1,15,809	1,15,809	...
Dhárwár ...		1	2	136	22	683	...	844	...	...	...	8,400	1,800	2,961	33,446	65,881	5,188	271	87	10,773	1,28,449	1,28,449	...
Kánara		1	2	109	...	607	...	719	...	...	...	6,000	1,800	3,883	27,054	55,006	3,750	...	90·61	10,940	1,08,433	1,08,433	...
Kolába		1	1	98	...	437	...	537	...	...	...	7,457	1,641	2,171	22,722	41,964	1,456	...	96·02	8,205	85,616	85,616	...
Ratnágiri		1	f3	135	...	685	...	824	...	...	...	6,353	1,800	2,609	33,183	60,740	3,782	...	89	11,022	1,19,489	g1,19,489	...
Total ...		6	12	709	59	3,507	...	4,295	2	17	...	47,187	10,621	17,637	1,72,793	3,30,188	25,100	...	...	65,588	6,69,114	6,67,267	1,847
Bombay Presidency	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1	30	56	3,252	1,229	14,563	13	19,143	11	68	...	2,03,610	46,599	79,260	8,50,394	16,99,748	4,01,226	...	...	2,95,955	32,76,792	32,63,437	13,355

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European constables according to pay.
(2) Column 13 includes local and personal, but not travelling, allowance.
(3) Column 15 includes the cost of all enrolled officers and men employed on office duties.
(4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance.

* The cost of the Railway Police, which has been excluded, therein debitable to Imperial Revenues

a 1 additional Inspector appointed : *vide* Government Resolution No. 8170, dated 30th July 1891, Judicial Department.

b This includes pay and travelling allowance drawn by Mr. Langley, Police Probationer, from 1st January to 30th April 1891.

c This cost represents the pay of the policemen recovered from Municipalities and other private bodies to whom they were lent for temporary period.

N.B.—The 20 Police Probationers cost Rs. 2,727 have been included in this statement.

f The column includes 1 Police Probationer attached to this district.

g Out of this sum Rs. 1,812 are debitable to Imperial Service and are on account of pay of extra police guard sanctioned for Ex-King Theebaw.

D.

and Employment of Police for 1891.

Distribution of Force.									Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and Men).						Proportion of the Police on Station Duties (Officers and Men).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (Columns 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on Station duties (Columns 27 and 28).
In District.											To Area (6).			Population (7)			To Area.			To Population.				
Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		On station duties.		Guards over lock ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.					Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).		
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.															
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
2	20	109	607	44	275	155	902	363	8	14,178	564,880	9·91	9·89	34·82	395·02	310·08	85·48	19·8	19·74	17·46	788·03	618·43	170·49	1,325	1·85
4	25	112	459	29	166	144	650	123	15	9,052·75	918,646	9·70	11·10	8·78	984·61	1,062·78	469·84	15·85	15·80	8·79	1,608·84	1,507·68	469·84	2,622	4·59
12	67	83	301	12	91	107	459	...	..	12,729	298,203	22·49	...	...	526·84	...	...	33·14	...	...	776·57	...	...	603	1·57
2	20	130	470	33	232	165	722	226	...	9,629	914,472	8·63	8·62	63·10	820	736·48	83·67	16·04	16·01	33·95	1,524·12	1,368·62	155·48	3,477	5·79
1	3	22	107	1	35	24	145	63	22	2,520	174,548	9·92	9·91	68·46	687·19	638·39	48·8	19·53	19·51	34·77	1,358·08	1,256·99	96·09	561	4·35
21	135	456	1,944	118	799	595	2,878	775	45	48,108·75	2,870,749	11·20	...	...	668·70	...	...	20·04	...	...	1,196·14	...	...	8,588	3·57
...	...	113	348	31	277	144	625	418	4	3,818	921,725	3·2	2·8	36·5	772·6	540·2	232·3	8·28	14·3	20·2	1,999	1,398	601	2,202	4·77
2	8	104	412	19	87	125	507	85	...	1,609	871,133	2·24	2·22	51·28	1,213·3	1,031·6	181·7	3·18	3·15	35·02	1,688·3	1,435·5	252·8	1,149	2·23
8	21	64	368	36	256	108	645	30	...	1,588	313,417	2·02	2·02	2·54	400	357	43	3·67	3·67	1·40	725	647	77	431	1·00
1	8	15	56	67	194	83	258	92	...	1,453	341,490	3·34	3·33	98·6	736·8	605	147	20·47	20·4	·063	4,604	3,701	903	622	8·76
...	...	37	143	64	324	101	467	191	...	1,662	649,185	2·18	2·17	132	8,854	679	177	9·23	8·93	27	8,606	2,864	746	839	4·66
...	...	127	580	7	50	134	630	...	...	3,582	824,763	4·67	4·64	34·49	1,076·71	972·40	107·13	5·66	5·01	31·38	1,166·56	1,048·8	117·76	2,811	3·97
11	37	460	1,907	224	1,188	695	3,132	816	4	13,712	3,921,763	2·94	...	...	843·93	...	...	5·79	...	..	1,656·8	...	...	8,654	3·40
1	4	68	221	32	211	101	436	156	15	6,666	888,229	9·39	9·08	3·2	1,251·002	1,152·4	98·6	23·6	22·3	1·3	3,073·45	2,831·2	242·2	509	1·7
6	24	181	717	85	690	272	1,431	3	...	9,944	1,434,515	5·81	4·64	1·17	839·38	722·36	117·027	11·073	8·84	2·22	1,597·45	1,374·73	222·71	1,976	2·20
1	3	113	493	13	78	127	574	51	20	5,940	843,582	7·68	7·67	·01	1,091	1,0 14	76	9·81	9·8	·01	1,392	1,295	97	1,032	1·70
...	...	113	535	12	75	125	610	241	172	5369·4	1,067,800	1to 4·67	1to 4·66	104to 1	1to929	1 to 810	1 to 118	1 to 8·27	1 to 8·25	59 to1	1 to 1,645	1 to 1,435	1 to 210	2,412	3·71 to 1
1	3	126	553	35	155	162	711	107	...	4,988	1,225,989	5	4·93	9·83	1,249·73	1,099·24	150·48	7·34	7·19	6·85	1,805	1,602	217	1,302	1·9
1	3	72	307	15	84	88	394	90	...	4,521	750,689	7·89	7·90	286	1,310	1,069	240	11·9	11·90	190	1,975	1,613	3·62	684	1·8
10	37	673	2,826	192	1,293	875	4,156	648	207	37428·4	6,210,804	6·35	...	...	1,055·18	...	...	10·6	...	..	1,775·02	...	...	7,915	2·26
1	3	91	355	21	164	113	522	55	19	4,656	864,014	6·5	6·5	·002	1,218·6	1,129·3	88·8	10·4	10·4	·004	1,937·2	1,770·1	1161·1	1,064	2·3
3	13	74	276	24	205	101	494	63	...	5,695	796,339	8·6	9·6	·06	1,210·2	1,052·2	264·9	16·4	16·8	·05	2,301·5	1,839·4	264·1	1,063	3·07
1	d15	71	214	46	345	118	574	151	...	4,535	1,051,314	5·37	5·36	140·6	1,247·11	1,076	169	15·9	15·8	47·5	3,689	3,186	503	853	2·99
2	7	37	150	65	395	104	552	62	...	3,910	421,840	5·44	5·41	31·21	587·52	538·4	49·11	20·9	20·78	8·13	3,255·82	2,067·26	188·56	571	3·05
1	6	91	364	7	67	99	437	...	...	2,232	594,459	4·16	4·54	2·45	1,109	1,099	1,202	4·90	5·44	2·45	1,306	1,319	1,202	552	1·21
2	7	77	286	48	328	127	621	74	...	3,922	1,105,926	4·77	4·77	·06	1,345	1,263	81	10·8	10·6	·14	3,046	2,961	181	831	2·2
10	51	441	1,645	211	1,504	662	3,200	405	19	24,950	4,833,892	5·82	...	...	1,127·83	...	...	11·96	..	...	2,317·30	...	...	4,934	2·36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	260	2,030	8,322	745	4,784	2,827	13,366	2,644	275	1,24,199·15	17,837,208	6·49	...	...	933·29	...	...	11·99	...	...	1,723·06	...	...	29,491	3·84

(5) A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.

(6) Columns 38 and 39, *i.e.*, in districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in towns, so many policemen to one square mile.

(7) Columns 40 to 42, one policeman to so many of the population. Annas and pies to be omitted from all totals contained in this statement.

d Includes 2 savárs sent to the convict gang at Unkel.

* During the year the strength of the force was reduced by 1 officer and 4 men on the abolition of the distillery at Ankola.

By order,

A. R. MAIDMENT, Personal Assistant,

for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1891.

District.	Total sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.										Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Remarks.
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.															On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.			
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348 Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other Offences.		By Promotion.	By Money Rewards.	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.												
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Batons.	Number provided with Batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Sind.																																				
Karáchi	208	1,222	603	309	456	...	20	17	86	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	11	103	136	...	...	113	747	545	11	...	67	20	10	3	18	32·28	1·26	23 vacancies.
Hyderabad	170	762	387	468	77	...	25	44	94	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	16	1	3	91	99	...	...	130	392	407	15	1	87	25	9	4	13	22·96	1·39	3 do.
Thar and Párkar ..	107	459	524	22	20	...	6	4	57	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	39	28	...	...	26	292	219	12	1	14	6	...	...	9	*38·86	1·59	
Shikárpur	190	923	421	675	...	4	50	68	249	...	2	1	2	1	1	3	6	1	2	120	219	...	155	148	542	416	17	...	65	54	11	...	17	57·86	1·52	†
Upper Sind Frontier...	41	213	192	‡156	...	1	16	7	41	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	11	17	41		31	§46	§124	§80	7	2	16	17	1	1	4	‡17·32	1·57	7 do.
Total ...	714	3,579	2,027	1,690	553	5	117	140	527	1	18	1	2	1	1	4	40	5	27	370	523	5	186	463	2,097	1,667	62	4	249	122	31	8	61	...	1·42	66 do.
Northern Division.																																				
Ahmedabad	232	959	442	749	...	...	6	25	201	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	52	157	513	...	111	a102	407	653	31	...	20	6	1	...	26	39·7	2·1	a29 vacancies.
Kaira	142	575	289	428	...	2	13	16	35	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	21	100	201	...	45	96	293	298	7	...	18	15	...	...	14	42·31	1·95	30 do.
Panch Mahals	112	671	517	266	...	...	6	23	151	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	68	99	28	275	40	378	347	6	1	16	6	...	2	10	68·19	1·27	18 do.
Broach	85	348	181	252	...	2	13	4	23	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	9	70	145	...	29	32	265	128	2	...	9	15	3	...	8	b77·51	1·87	8 do.
Surat	143	616	284	475	...	...	9	12	90	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	8	4	2	116	305	...	45	78	344	315	25	...	19	9	7	1	5	47·95	·65	22 do.
Thána	134	630	328	436	...	...	3	19	25	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	95	93	172	8	74	91	376	286	4	...	22	3	7	...	11	62·04	1·43	Officers and men transferred to the Kolába District, as Karjat Táluka was attached to that district 16 officers + 60 men = 76. 11 vacancies.
Total ...	848	3,799	2,041	2,606	...	4	50	99	525	...	244	...	1	...	...	4	24	15	181	604	1,435	36	579	439	2,063	2,027	75	1	104	54	18	3	74	...	1·59	118 vacancies.
Central Division.																																				
Ahmednagar	124	584	332	201	175	1	5	20	70	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	19	108	285	...	117	61	349	297	31	1	10	6	5	...	7	28·8	·09	1 vacancy.
Khándesh	282	1,424	762	685	170	3	33	32	335	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	30	7	155	384	...	55	165	742	758	60	...	37	36	...	...	28	32·8	1·6	41 vacancies. 23 chief constables' kárkúns and 25 recruit boys have no weapons of any kind.
Násik	137	635	262	510	...	...	14	19	80	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	...	105	247	13	148	29	323	385	24	1	14	14	...	...	7	27·33	·90	35 do.
Poona	196	952	341	349	458	...	18	18	105	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	21	14	131	349	10	116	90	451	607	21	2	19	18	3	1	13	42·07	1·13	
Satára	182	798	568	273	89	...	10	38	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	174	...	143	379	27	155	44	272	664	31	1	4	10	...	...	14	21·22	1·43	Columns 4 to 6 exclude 50 unarmed persons, including 14 chief constables' kárkúns graded as 4th class head constables.
Sholápur	103	469	c 244	199	125	...	4	4	47	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	43	...	76	197	23	150	32	205	335	13	...	8	4	...	...	7	26·39	1·22	c 4 without fire-arms.
Total ...	1,024	4,862	2,509	2,217	1,017	4	84	131	672	...	25	...	...	...	...	2	19	296	40	718	1,841	73	741	421	2,342	3,046	180	5	92	88	8	1	76	...	1·29	77 vacancies.
Southern Division.																																				
Belgaum	124	585	385	43	281	1	7	19	80	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	..	11	103	273	5	105	14	411	269	16	...	17	8	...	1	7	15·3	0·9	15 do.
Dhárwár	138	705	410	433	...	...	15	19	28	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	103	279	...	...	95	363	382	36	...	10	15	25	...	12	20·4	1·42	2 do.
Bijápur	111	547	400	86	167	...	6	3	48	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	70	110	...	61	26	230	397	4	...	4	6	...	...	8	7·6	1·2	5 do.
Kánara...	111	607	498	220	...	...	7	14	30	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	18	93	241	15	155	59	284	351	6	1	4	7	5	...	11	41·08	1·53	The figures in column 25 to 27 are exclusive of 24 vacancies.
Kolába	99	437	185	351	...	...	5	10	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	70	153	...	54	18	268	248	6	...	2	4	1	...	7	16·23	1·30	2 vacancies.
Ratnágiri	137	685	323	27	472	1	5	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	112	321	...	65	32	296	488	15	...	...	6	...	...	8	6·9	·9	26 do.
Total ...	720	3,566	2,201	1,160	920	2	45	64	221	...	6	...	...	...	2	1	13	1	176	551	1,377	20	440	244	1,852	2,115	83	1	37	46	31	1	53	...	1·23	75 do.
Grand Total...	3,306	15,806	8,778	7,673	2,490	15	296	434	1,945	1	73	1	3	1	3	11	96	317	424	2,243	5,176	134	1,946	1,567	8,354	8,855	400	11	482	310	88	13	264	...	1·38	336 do.

* *The number of men sick in the hospital during the year was 220. 29 vacancies.*

†*17 Head constables, 4th grade, working as chief constable's kárkúns, and wear no arms: hence the difference between the totals of columns 2 and 3 and that of columns 4 and 5.*

‡ *6 Head constables' (5 4th grade and 1 3rd grade) munshis have not been included in columns 4 and 5, as they have no weapons of any kind.*

§ *4 vacancies are excluded from the figures in columns 25, 26 and 27.*

‖ *The number of men sick in the hospital during the year was "44".*

b *The high percentage is apparently due to the unusual amount of sickness caused by the excessive rainfall.*

By order,

A. R. MAIDMENT, Personal Assistant,

for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT F.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police for 1891.

| District. | RACE. | | | | | | | | | | | | RELIGION OR CASTE. | | | | | | | | | | | |

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Karáchi, for 1891.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted with the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	3	5	8	...	...	5	7	2	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	2	5	...	4	2	1	2	2	1	4	6	3	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Robberies...	2	13	15	1	7	6	5	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	6	4	...	12	12	...	9	7	2	3	3	1	15	12	8	1 person sent to Lunatic Asylum.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit thefts.	7	136	143	2	22	114	102	24	78	75	17	...	...	...	...	102	75	4	95	99	5	91	76	3	21	21	20	116	112	96	1 case and 1 man transferred from offence of receiving stolen property.
6. Thefts	30	773	803	11	204	569	542	197	345	331	46	23	10	13	11	555	342	10	518	528	27	476	417	25	101	101	76	619	577	493	
7. Receiving stolen property.	7	93	100	1	39	54	50	3	47	33	10	4	3	1	1	51	34	4	89	93	11	78	44	4	13	13	5	102	91	49	1 case and 1 man transferred to offence of theft.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	
Class I	3	34	37	...	13	21	19	2	17	14	5	13	8	5	4	24	18	21	162	183	...	152	77	31	70	70	19	232	222	96	
,, II	12	87	99	1	41	46	47	2	45	39	10	12	3	9	4	56	43	26	75	101	4	80	49	16	40	40	14	115	120	63	1 person died in hospital; 1 case and 2 men transferred from class III.
,, III	11	179	190	3	50	129	117	27	90	87	20	15	8	7	3	124	90	4	118	122	6	110	90	5	62	62	29	180	172	119	1 person sent to Lunatic Asylum; 1 case and 2 men transferred to class II; 4 cases transferred to class V.
,, IV	...	14	14	...	10	4	4	3	1	1	...	4	...	4	1	8	2	...	5	5	1	4	3	...	16	16	2	21	20	5	
,, V	41	986	1,027	15	295	691	652	238	414	385	65	47	22	25	13	677	398	19	657	676	43	601	482	32	145	145	86	802	746	568	4 cases transferred from class III.
Total ...	67	1,303	1,370	428		894	842	272	570	529	100	91	41	50	25	892	554	70	1,020	1,090	54	950	704	84	333	333	150	1,353	1,283	854	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	1	340	341	...	28	312	302	1	301	292	11	7	...	7	6	309	298	1	366	367	9	350	321	8	11	11	8	377	361	329	
Grand Total ...	68	1,643	1,711	456		1,206	1,144	273	871	821	111	98	41	57	31	1,201	852	71	1,386	1,457	63	1,300	1,025	92	344	344	158	1,730	1,644	1,183	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Col. 5(*a*).	Total. Col. 5(*b*).	Grand Total. Col. 5(*a*).	Grand Total. Col. 5(*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*) Criminal Procedure Code	...	1	...	1
Compounded	...	8	...	8
Declared maliciously false...	8	42	8	49
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law...	11	352	11	379
Total ...	19	409	19	437

Percentages, Karáchi.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	42·85	60·	50·	50·
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	60·	100·	70·	77·7
5. House-breaking	73·52	96·15	79·16	83·51
6. Thefts	61·07	95·94	82·9	87·6
7. Receiving stolen property ...	66·	70·21	49·43	56·41
Abetments	100·	100·	100·	100·
Class I	73·68	82·35	50·65	50·65
„ II	82·97	86·6	57·64	61·25
„ III	74·35	96·6	76·92	81·81
„ IV	25·	100·	60·	75·
„ V	59·04	92·99	74·84	80·19
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	62·82	92·8	69·98	74·1
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	96·68	97·	89·41	91·71
Grand Total ...	71·76	94·25	75·09	78·84

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
1,612	49,049	50,661	22,384	44·18	24	752	776	549	70·74	6,942

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Hyderabad, for 1891.

Description of Crime.	Cases.															Persons.													Remarks.
	Police Cases or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*).)	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police, (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	4	21	25	1	4	17	15	3	12	9	5	...	...	...	...	15	9	3	26	29	2	20	13	7	3	3	...	29	23	13	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	3	14	17	...	5	9	7	...	7	7	5	1	1	...	...	7	7	4	12	16	...	9	9	7	...	...	...	12	9	9	
3. Dacoities	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
4. Robberies	4	17	21	...	11	6	7	...	7	6	3	3	2	1	1	8	7	...	11	11	...	10	9	1	1	1	1	12	11	10	
5. House-breakings with intent to commit theft.	35	480	515	5	116	364	363	207	156	138	31	3	1	2	...	365	138	18	274	*292	*12	*268	202	*11	12	12	2	286	280	204	*The difference of 1 is due to the death of the accused.
6. Thefts	136	1,416	1,552	47	589	827	827	214	613	568	89	122	48	74	27	901	595	59	1,043	1,102	90	949	753	63	242	242	42	1,285	1,191	795	
7. Receiving stolen property	8	63	71	...	33	30	35	...	35	31	3	10	...	10	6	45	37	2	67	69	11	55	36	3	23	23	11	90	78	47	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	5	40	45	...	15	25	25	4	21	16	5	103	10	93	25	118	41	1	86	87	1	69	40	17	602	602	109	688	671	149	
Class I	25	233	258	8	129	104	†98	†11	†86	77	23	31	4	27	10	125	87	20	207	†227	†49	†150	102	†27	89	89	28	296	239	130	† 1 case and 1 person concerned therein ended by death of the accused.
„ II	42	569	611	5	152	417	415	213	202	177	39	26	4	22	5	437	182	20	333	‡353	‡15	‡325	246	‡12	60	60	10	393	385	256	‡ Difference of 1 man is due to the death of the accused.
„ III	...	9	9	...	6	3	1	...	1	1	2	7	2	5	4	6	5	...	6	6	2	2	1	2	12	12	6	18	14	7	
„ IV	147	1,654	1,801	48	721	933	932	226	706	655	100	192	66	126	38	1,058	693	62	1,221	1,283	132	1,084	852	67	351	351	59	1,572	1,435	911	
„ V	219	2,505	2,724	61	1,023	1,482	1,471	454	1,016	926	169	359	86	273	82	1,744	1,008	103	1,853	1,956	199	1,630	1,241	125	1,114	1,114	212	2,967	2,744	1,453	
Total																															
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	22	383	405	2	129	254	268	7	261	245	6	124	...	124	108	392	353	21	298	319	11	304	260	4	150	150	127	448	454	387	
				63	1,152																										
Grand Total	241	2,888	3,129	1,215		1,736	§1,739	§461	§1,277	1,171	175	483	86	397	190	2,136	1,361	124	2,151	§2,275	§210	§1,934	1,501	§129	1,264	1,264	339	§3,415	3,198	1,840	§ 1 case, in which 2 men were concerned, ended owing to death of accused : hence the difference.

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code	...	9	...	10
Compounded	...	33	...	33
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable	2	79	2	181
Declared maliciously false	10	246	10	246
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	49	656	51	682
Total	61	1,023	63	1,152

NOTE.—The difference between the figures in column 2 of this statement and those in column 11 of the statement for the past year is due to the inclusion, in the former, of 64 undetected cases of previous years detected and brought to trial during the year, and also to the transfer of cases to the head of offence under which convictions were obtained.

2. The difference between figures in column 18 of this statement and in column 24 of the statement for the last year is owing to the transfer of persons to the head of offence under which convictions were obtained, as also to the omission of 2 persons convicted of non-cognizable offences.

Percentages, Hyderabad.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	60·	75·	59·09	65·
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	100·	100·	100·	100·
3. Dacoities	100·	100·	100·	100·
4. Robberies	85·71	85·71	90·	90·
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	38·02	88·46	71·89	75·37
6. Thefts	68·68	92·66	72·47	79·35
7. Receiving stolen property ...	88·57	88·57	54·55	65·45
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	64·	76·19	57·14	57·97
„ II	78·57	89·53	51·	68·
„ III	42·65	87·62	72·14	75·69
„ IV	100·	100·	25·	50·
„ V	70·28	92·78	70·07	78·60
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	62·95	91·14	67·78	76·13
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	91·42	93·87	82·54	85·53
Grand Total ...	67·34	91·70	69·94	77·61

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
4,089	47,020	51,109	27,331	53	64	1,107	1,171	731	62	3,414

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrates. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 *(b)*).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders .. .	3	9	12	..	4	5	4	..	4	3	4	..	.	..	..	4	3	5	4	9	..	8	3	1	..	..	..	4	8	3	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Dacoities	...	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Robberies	1	13	14	1	8	5	1	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	7	7	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	7	1	1	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	3	40	43	..	..	40	39	15	24	22	4	..	..	..	..	39	22	1	40	41	2	35	30	4	2	2	1	42	37	31	
6. Thefts ..	16	287	303	3	..	287	238	59	177	155	62	8	1	7	4	245	159	5	257	262	2	248	198	10	27	27	11	284	275	209	
7. Receiving stolen property .. .	1	21	22	...	2	19	20	..	20	16	..	3	..	3	1	23	17	..	19	19	..	19	13	..	11	11	7	30	30	20	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abtements	2	19	21	..	19	9	11	2	9	8	..	9	6	3	1	14	9	..	45	45	..	45	15	..	71	60	6	116	105	21	
Class I	7	32	39	4	21	11	9	..	9	7	5	3	1	2	1	11	8	8	21	29	..	27	8	2	9	9	6	80	36	14	
„ II	5	72	77	1	21	51	44	17	27	24	11	4	1	3	2	47	26	1	48	49	2	37	32	10	10	10	3	58	47	35	
„ III	...	4	4	..	3	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	3	3	1	
„ IV	36	519	555	18	188	331	283	61	220	192	66	25	13	12	7	295	199	8	322	340	7	320	234	11	52	52	22	384	372	256	
„ V																															
Total ..	50	646	696	23	243	403	348	80	266	232	82	42	22	20	11	368	243	17	448	465	9	431	290	23	143	132	37	591	563	327	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	1	85	86	..	12	73	71	1	69	67	2	14	..	14	10	85	77	..	90	90	..	90	76	..	15	15	10	105	105	86	
Grand Total ..	51	731	782	23	255	476	419	81	335	299	85	56	22	34	21	453	320	17	538	555	9	521	366	23	158	147	47	696	668	413	

Murders (column 18).—The difference of 1 between this column and the entry 6 in column 24 of the statement for 1890 is due to 1 person having been sentenced by the Sessions Court under Section 323.

Column 2—

House-breaking with intent to commit theft .. 3	16 cases in column 11 of statement for 1890.	
Thefts 16	*Deduct*	1 transferred to foreign territory.
19		15
	Add	4 undetected cases of previous year detected in 1891.
		19

Column 18—Number of persons in column 24 of statement for 1890 8
Transferred to foreign territory 2
6

Thefts (columns 8 and 9).—To the total of the figures entered in these columns, 2 cases ended by the escape of the accused should be added, to coincide with the figures of column 7.

Thefts (columns 21, 22 and 24),— Do. 2 persons do. to tally with column 20.

Receiving stolen property (column 2).—Includes an undetected case of previous year detected in 1891.

Class I (column 2).— Do. 2 do.

Class III (column 2).— Do. 1 do.

Class V (column 2).—31 cases in column 11 of statement for 1890.

Deduct	1	transferred to foreign territory shown above.
	30	
Add	6	undetected cases of previous years detected in 1891.
	36	

Class VI (columns 8 and 9).—To the total of the figures entered in these columns 1 case remaining on dormant file should be added to agree with the total of column 7.

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ..	...	...	...	...
Compounded	...	1	...	1
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	....	...	....	....
Turned out non-cognizable	2	18	2	18
Declared maliciously false	3	62	3	62
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	18	162	18	174
Total ..	23	243	23	255

Percentages, Thar and Párkar.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	75·	75·	37·50	37·50
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	100·	100·	100·	100·
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	56·41	91·66	81·08	85·71
6. Thefts	65·12	87·57	78·57	79·83
7. Receiving stolen property ..	80·	80·	68·42	68·42
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	72·72	88·88	33·33	33·33
„ II	77·77	77·77	29·62	29·62
„ III	54·54	88·88	82·05	86·48
„ IV	100·	100·	50·	50·
„ V	67·84	87·27	71·12	73·12
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	66·66	87·21	65·61	67·28
Class VI.—Offences under other laws ...	94·36	97·10	84·44	84·44
Grand Total ...	71·36	89·25	68·79	70·24

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
*581	20,574	21,155	12,231	57·81	12	363	375	266	70·93	5,220

* The difference of Rs. 188 between this column and the entry 769 in column 11 of the previous year's statement is due to the exclusion of the amount in pending cases of previous year excluded in the year under report.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.					
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 *(b)*).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
				Col. 2.	Col. 3.																									
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders ...	3	26	29	1	5	21	16*	1	13	8	7	...	...	...	...	16	8	5	54	59	...	25	8	32	...	...	...	54	25	8	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	2	13	15	1	5	8	8	...	8	6	1	2	2	...	...	8	6	1	16	17	...	9	8	8	...	...	...	16	9	8	
3. Dacoities	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	
4. Robberies	1	44	45	...	16	28	20	5	15	11	9	10	10	...	...	20	11	1	32	33	...	32	16	1	10	10	...	42	42	16	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	35	384	419	5	72	312	313	200	113	94	29	3	3	...	...	313	94	17	197	214	5	199	125	10	3	3	...	200	202	125	
6. Ordinary, including cattle theft .	95	1,666	1,761	20	677	989	895†	369	525	481	169	135	136	19	14	914	495	45	1,010	1,055	27	979	703	48	244	244	18	1,254	1,223	726	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	10	152	162	10	89	63	51	8	43	38	12	3	2	1	1	52	39	7	138	145	5	139	55	1	3	3	1	141	142	56	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	2	109	111	1	66	43	30	5	25	23	14	162	129	33	27	63	50	...	224	224	1	188	86	35	989	989	147	1,213	1,177	233	
„ II	14	284	298	8	145	139	110‡	6	102	81	35	59	35	24	22	134	103	13	316	329	4	267	131	56	126	126	29	442	393	160	
„ III	47	626	673	10	180	446	432	254	178	152	51	51	43	8	7	440	159	27	324	351	11	323	199	17	90	90	10	414	413	209	
„ IV	...	32	32	...	21	11	9	1	8	8	2	13	10	3	3	12	11	...	33	33	1	28	14	4	22	22	4	55	50	18	
„ V	116	2,046	2,162	33	843	1,203	1,084§	462	621	562	202	338	309	29	24	1,113	586	55	1,232	1,287	35	1,200	704	51	534	534	33	1,766	1,734	737	
				52	1,255																										
Total ...	179	3,097	3,276	1,307		1,842	1,665	728	934	826	304	623	526	97	83	1,762	909	95	2,129	2,224	52	2,006	1,134	163	1,761	1,761	223	3,890	3,767	1,357	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	14	1,040	1,054	1	84	956	911‖	5	904	882	58	36	9	27	27	938	909	6	1,047	1,053	1	993	888	57	55	55	38	1,102	1,043	926	
				53	1,339																										
Grand Total ...	193	4,137	4,330	1,392		2,798	2,576	733	1,838	1,708	362	659	535	124	110	2,700	1,818	101	3,176	3,277	53	2,999	2,022	220	1,816	1,816	261	4,992	4,815	2,288	

Explanation of difference between column 2 of this statement and column 11 of previous year's statement.

Thefts.—2 cases with 4 accused transferred to "Receiving stolen property."
1 case of previous year detected during 1891.
2 accused transferred to non-cognizable return.
Receiving stolen property.—2 cases with 4 accused transferred from thefts.
1 accused transferred to non-cognizable return.
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.—1 accused was transferred to non-cognizable return.
Class II.—1 accused transferred to non-cognizable return.
„ III.—2 cases and 2 accused transferred to class V.
„ V.—2 cases and 2 accused transferred from class III.
4 cases of previous year detected during 1891.
„ VI.—1 case was shown pending by mistake last year.
Total—1 case was shown by mistake as pending last year and 4 cases of previous year detected during 1891.

*In 2 cases accused committed suicide.
†In 1 case accused escaped.
‡In 2 cases accused committed suicide.
§In 1 case accused escaped.
‖In 1 case accused died and in 1 case accused escaped.

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), C. P. Code ...	...	...	...	...
Compounded	1	32	1	34
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. Code	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable	7	70	7	73

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Declared maliciously false...	10	257	10	271
Declared false owing to mistake of fact or law ...	34	896	35	961
Total ...	52	1,255	53	1,339

Percentages, Shikárpur.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	50·	61·53	29·62	32·
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	75·	75·	88·88	88·88
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	55·	73·33	50·	50·
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	30·03	83·18	61·27	62·81
6. Ordinary including cattle thefts.	53·74	91·61	70·3	72·31
7. Receiving stolen property ...	74·5	88·37	38·19	39·56
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	76·66	92·	45·5	45·74
„ II	73·63	79·41	47·98	49·06
„ III	35·18	85·39	59·58	61·6
„ IV	88·88	100·	48·27	50·
„ V	51·84	90·49	56·95	58·66
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	49·6	88·43	55·02	56·53
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	96·81	97·56	89·15	89·42
Grand Total ...	66·3	92·92	66·14	67·42

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
5,643 12 5	52,724 4 4	58,268 0 9	24,497 0 9	42·04	102	1,461	1,563	862	55·15	9,252 5 7

Description of Crime.	Cases. Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Col. 2.	Cases excluded from Col. 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Persons. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	3	5	8	...	1	4	5	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	1	5	20	25	...	15	2	10	...	...	...	20	15	2	In column "18" of this statement under "Attempts at murder and culpable homicide."
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	2	4	6	1	1	3	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	(*a*) 1	10	11	1	10	8	...	...	...	...	10	10	8	(*a*) Out of 2 persons shown in column 24 of last year's statement, 1 person has been omitted, as he belonged to a case which turned out a non-cognizable one.
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies ...	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	...	95	95	...	23	72	66	38	28	26	6	...	...	...	...	66	26	...	77	77	6	70	33	1	2	2	1	79	72	34	
6. Thefts	3	373	376	...	182	191	185	64	121	115	9	7	4	3	3	188	118	2	298	300	12	279	199	9	7	7	4	305	286	203	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	...	33	33	...	20	13	12	...	12	10	1	...	...	...	...	12	10	...	49	49	2	46	13	1	...	...	...	49	46	13	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	1	9	10	...	3	6	7	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" II	8	43	51	3	25	18	20	1	19	15	3	3	2	1	1	21	16	9	74	83	5	66	33	12	4	4	2	78	70	35	*Vide* remark (*a*) above, class III.
" III	(*b*) 2	105	107	1	30	75	70	38	32	29	6	12	8	4	4	74	33	(*b*) 4	88	92	6	85	37	1	46	46	16	134	131	53	(*b*) 1 case and 1 prisoner transferred to class V.
" IV	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	4	2	...	...	4	4	4	10	6	4	
" V	(*c*) 4	426	430	1	211	215	208	70	138	130	10	21	17	4	4	212	134	(*c*) 3	356	359	14	335	217	10	14	14	6	370	349	223	(*c*) *Vide* the above remarks against "Class III."
Total ...	15	585	600	5	271	314	305	109	196	180	19	38	29	9	9	314	189	17	565	582	30	529	322	23	68	68	28	633	597	350	
				276																											
Other Offences.																															
Class VI ...	2	124	126	1	26	98	98	...	98	96	1	91	6	85	81	183	177	3	131	134	...	133	105	1	151	151	128	282	284	233	
				6	297																										
Grand Total ...	17	709	726	303		412	403	109	294	276	20	129	35	94	90	497	366	20	696	716	30	662	427	24	219	219	156	915	881	583	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
1. Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*) Criminal Procedure Code	...	1	...	1
Compounded	...	3	...	3
Turned out non-cognizable...	1	58	1	62
Declared maliciously false ...	...	41	...	41
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	4	168	5	190
Total ...	5	271	6	297

Percentages, Upper Sind Frontier.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	20·	20·	13·3	13·3
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100·	100·	72·72	80·
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	50·	50·	20·	20·
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	39·39	92·86	43·42	47·14
6. Thefts	62·16	95·04	68·38	71·33
7. Receiving stolen property ...	83·3	83·3	27·08	28·26
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	85·71	85·71	83·3	85·37
,, II	75·	78·95	46·48	50·
,, III	41·43	90·62	40·66	43·53
,, IV	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, V	62·5	94·2	62·18	64·78
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	59·01	91·84	57·6	60·87
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	97·96	97·96	78·94	78·94
Grand Total ...	68·49	93·88	61·71	64·5

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
2,573	10,235	12,808	5,550	43·33	5	293	298	206	69·13	342

Description of Crime.	Cases.															Persons.												Remarks.
	Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
				Col. 2.	Col. 3.																								
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	2	14	16	...	2	12	9	...	9	7	5	...	...	...	...	9	7	3	28	*e*31	...	17	11	13	...	...	...	28	17	11	*a* 1 case ended by the death of an accused; 1 prisoner died during progress of trial (2 *f*).
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	1	20	21	...	4	16	12	2	10	6	5	...	...	...	...	12	6	1	59	60	3	20	9	37	...	...	...	59	20	9	*b* 1 case in which accused committed suicide during trial (1 *g*).
3. Dacoities	...	9	9	...	2	7	6	1	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	42	42	1	36	15	5	...	...	...	42	36	15	*c* 1 case ended in death of the 2 accused persons (2 *h*).
4. Robberies	9	36	45	3	8	28	*a*28	8	19	12	6	...	...	...	...	28	12	5	42	*f*47	...	44	20	1	...	...	...	42	44	20	*d* 1 case ended in death of an accused (1 *j*).
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft,	20	257	277	15	98	164	132	68	64	57	37	1	...	1	1	133	58	...	134	134	7	122	71	5	1	1	1	135	123	72	*e* 1 released as an approver in a case of murder.
6. Thefts...	62	836	898	33	297	539	498	82	416	381	70	11	...	11	7	509	388	37	967	1,004	100	878	553	26	18	18	9	985	896	562	
7. Receiving stolen property.	11	154	165	5	57	97	93	4	89	80	10	2	...	2	2	95	82	10	225	235	25	210	115	...	2	2	2	227	212	117	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Class I	1	56	57	1	32	24	18	1	17	12	6	10	3	7	6	25	18	6	283	289	70	211	55	8	50	50	26	333	261	81	Not investegated under Section 157(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code. ... 234 ... 234
,, II	30	229	259	13	88	141	*b*126	16	109	65	32	7	...	7	1	133	66	49	358	*g*407	39	297	112	70	18	18	2	376	315	114	Compounded ... ... 20 ... 20
,, III	35	360	395	22	130	230	*c*191	85	105	80	52	4	...	4	1	195	81	8	296	*h*304	22	267	117	13	5	5	1	301	272	118	Disposed of under Section 247 C. P. C. ... 1 ... 1
,, IV	2	16	18	1	10	6	5	...	5	1	2	15	4	11	1	16	2	...	18	18	2	15	1	1	22	22	1	40	37	2	Turned out non-cognizable ... . 15 ... 15
,, V	82	1,069	1,151	47	399	670	616	91	525	477	89	51	8	43	20	659	497	49	1,254	1,303	134	1,141	692	28	76	76	24	1,330	1,217	716	Declared maliciously false 3 69 3 69
Total ...	150	1,730	1,880	84	659	1,071	956	193	761	635	181	87	15	72	29	1,028	664	112	2,209	2,321	267	1,931	977	120	171	171	54	2,380	2,102	1,031	Declared false owing to some mistake of law or facts 81 320 84 346
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	13	347	360	3	26	321	*d*314	...	313	298	17	2	...	2	2	316	300	13	536	*j*549	28	505	407	15	2	2	2	538	507	409	Total ... 84 659 87 685
Grand Total ...	163	2,077	2,240	87	685	1,392	1,270	193	1,074	933	198	89	15	74	31	1,344	964	125	2,745	2,870	295	2,436	1,384	135	173	173	56	2,918	2,609	1,440	

	Column 2, 1891.	Column 11, 1890.	Difference.	Remarks.
Robbery	9	3	6	1 case, in which conviction was obtained, belonged to the year 1889 and the rest 5 of the year 1890 were finally disposed of in the year under report.
House-breaking	20	.....	20	These cases belonged to the year 1890. Only 2 were brought to trial in 1891 (in 1 conviction obtained); the rest were finally disposed of during 1891.
Theft	62	37	25	Of these cases 1 belonged to the year 1889, in which conviction was obtained, and the remaining 24 were of the year 1890, 2 out of which were brought to trial in the year under report (in 1 conviction obtained) and the rest 22 being finally disposed of.
Receiving stolen property ...	11	8	3	These cases belonged to the year 1890, out of which 2 were brought to trial (in 1 conviction obtained) and the rest were finally disposed of.
Class I	1	1	.....	
,, II	30	26	4	1 case belonging to the year 1889 was brought to trial (conviction obtained), and the rest 3 were of the year 1890, which were finally disposed of in 1891.
,, III	35	13	22	Of these 1 case belonged to the year 1889, and in that conviction was obtained, and the rest 21 belonged to the year 1890—8 were brought to trial (conviction obtained in 1 case) and the rest 18 were finally disposed of.
,, IV	2	1	1	This case pertains to the year 1890 and was excluded in 1891.
,, V	82	44	38	Out of these cases 1 belonged to the year 1889, in which conviction was obtained, and the remaining 37 were of the year 1890. 4 cases were brought to trial (in 2 cases conviction obtained) and the rest 33 cases were finally disposed of in 1891.
Total ...	150	85	65	
Class VI	13	11	2	These cases belonged to the year 1890. 1 was brought to trial and ended in death of an accused, and the other one has been excluded.
Grand Total ...	163	96	67	

Percentages, Ahmedabad.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	77·7	77·7	61·1	64·7
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	50·	60·	39·1	45·
3. Dacoities	33.3	40·	40·5	41·6
4. Robberies	42·8	63·1	43·4	45·4
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	43·1	89·06	55·03	58·1
6. Thefts	76·5	91·3	56·5	62·9
7. Receiving stolen property ...	86·02	89·8	48·9	54·7
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	66·6	70·5	19·5	26·06
„ II	51·5	59·6	33·2	37·7
„ III	41·8	76·1	40·2	43·6
„ IV	20·	20·	5·88	6·66
„ V	77·4	90·8	54·2	60·6
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	66 4	83·4	44·3	50·5
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	94·9	95·2	76·2	80·5
Grand Total ...	73·4	86·7	50·6	56·3

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous years.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending case of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
* 3,888	96,228	1,00,116	68,986	68·90	31	771	802	630	78·55	22,416

* Exclusive of amount of Rs. 1,194 which involved in pending cases of previous year excluded in 1891.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Kaira, for 1891.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	3	13	16	..	2	11	12	1	11	6	2	..	..	..	..	12	6	5	23	28	3	24	10	1	..	..	..	23	24	10	Column 2— 1 case brought to trial which was disposed of as not brought to trial in previous years.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	1	15	16	..	1	14	13	4	9	7	2	..	..	..	..	13	7	1	12	13	..	11	9	2	..	..	..	12	11	9	
3. Dacoities	2	5	7	..	..	5	7	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	3	22	25	..	25	13	..	..	..	..	22	25	13	
4. Robberies	1	20	21	..	5	15	15	2	13	12	1	1	1	..	..	15	12	1	26	27	..	24	18	3	..	..	..	26	24	18	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	25	272	297	2	31	241	241	167	74	63	23	..	..	..	..	241	63	4	135	139	9	123	101	7	..	..	..	135	123	101	
6. Thefts	23	429	452	9	104	325	330	55	275	265	9	8	3	5	3	335	268	11	468	479	12	467	394	..	13	13	4	481	480	398	2 do. do.
7. Receiving stolen property.	..	56	56	..	13	43	40	..	40	40	3	..	..	..	..	40	40	..	69	69	6	60	54	3	..	..	..	69	60	54	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Class I	..	16	16	..	6	10	9	..	9	9	1	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	49	49	1	48	37	..	7	..	..	56	48	37	
" II	14	208	222	6	77	131	123	21	102	91	16	6	..	6	5	129	96	11	260	271	11	241	132	19	14	14	9	274	255	141	1 do. do.
" III	32	342	374	2	46	296	299	186	113	97	27	3	3	..	..	299	97	9	202	211	9	189	144	13	12	12	3	214	201	147	1 do. do.
" IV	..	4	4	..	1	3	2	..	2	2	1	5	4	1	1	3	3	..	5	5	..	3	2	2	5	5	1	10	8	3	
" V	24	528	552	9	145	383	385	55	330	319	13	15	9	6	4	391	323	12	571	583	20	560	465	3	28	28	5	599	588	470	2 do. do.
Total ..	70	1,098	1,168	17	275	823	818	262	556	518	58	29	16	13	10	831	528	32	1,087	1,119	41	1,041	780	37	66	59	18	1,153	1,100	798	4 do. do.
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	10	294	304	1	32	262	263	1	262	226	8	..	..	..	..	263	226	6	308	314	6	304	247	4	1	1	..	309	305	247	
Grand Total ..	80	1,392	1,472	18	307	1,085	1,081	263	818	744	66	29	16	13	10	1,094	754	38	1,395	1,433	47	1,345	1,027	41	67	60	18	1,462	1,405	1,045	4 do. do.

Details of Excluded Cases for 1891.	Cases excluded. Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Detail of total offences under Indian Penal Code—		
(1) Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ..	....	....
Compounded	....	42
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ..	.. ..	....
Turned out non-cognizable	....	9
Total ..	....	51
(2) Declared maliciously false	....	15
(3) Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	17	209
Total ..	17	224
Grand Total ..	17	275

Details of Excluded Cases for 1891.	Cases excluded. Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Detail of Grand Total—		
(1) Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ..	....	....
Compounded	....	42
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ..	.. ..	....
Turned out non-cognizable	....	9
Total ..	....	51
(2) Declared maliciously false	....	15
(3) Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	18	241
Total ..	18	256
Grand Total ..	18	307

Percentages, Kaira.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrestsd by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	50·	54·54	37·03	41·66
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	53·84	77·77	81·81	81·81
3. Dacoities	42·85	75·	52·	52·
4. Robberies	80·	92·30	75·	75·
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	26·14	85·13	76·51	82·11
6. Thefts...	80·30	96·36	82·25	84·36
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100·	100·	81·81	90·
Abetments...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	100·	100·	75·51	77·08
„ II	73·98	89·21	52·38	54·77
„ III	32·44	85·84	72·72	76·19
„ IV	100·	100·	66·66	66·66
„ V	82·85	96·66	80·17	83·03
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	63·32	93·16	72·08	74·92
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	85·93	86·25	79·67	81·25
Grand Total ...	68·82	90·95	73·77	76·35

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
2,207	21,314	23,521	10,364	44·06	33	547	580	433	74·65	3,052

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Panch Mahâls, for 1891.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from: Col. 2.	Cases excluded from: Col. 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*).)	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	CASES. Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	CASES. Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	PERSONS. Persons otherwise arrested with in the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the (Police District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	PERSONS. Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	..	3	3	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	* 1 case in which the accused is not entered here.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ..	..	6	6	..	..	6	*5	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	12	12	..	9	2	3	..	..	..	12	9	2	*House-breaking and thefts.*—2 cases (1 case of 1889 and 1 of 1890) were brought to trial during the year under report.
3. Dacoities	..	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	8	8	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	8	8	8	*Thefts.*—Of the 6 cases shown as pending from last year, 1 only proved to be a case of theft, the rest being house-breaking cases.
4. Robberies	..	8	8	..	3	5	3	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	9	9	1	5	3	3	..	..	..	9	5	3	*Receiving stolen property.*—1 case from 1889 was brought to trial during the year under report.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ..	7	71	78	..	2	69	65	34	31	26	11	..	..	..	..	65	26	1	50	51	..	48	37	3	6	6	6	56	54	43	
6. Thefts	1	114	115	..	11	103	101	16	85	77	3	22	..	21	21	122	98	..	132	132	2	129	111	1	54	54	36	186	183	147	
7. Receiving stolen property ..	1	6	7	..	1	5	6	..	6	6	..	2	1	1	1	7	7	..	6	6	..	6	5	..	3	3	2	9	9	7	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Class I	..	11	11	..	1	10	10	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	36	36	..	36	36	..	..	..	..	36	36	36	Class II.—1 case from 1888 was brought to trial under Section 304 (*a*) during the year under review.
„ II	2	36	38	..	10	26	*21	2	18	15	7	4	2	2	2	23	17	..	55	55	1	42	18	12	10	10	2	65	52	20	
„ III	7	92	99	..	8	84	76	34	42	35	15	..	..	..	..	76	35	3	84	87	1	78	61	8	6	6	5	90	84	66	Class III.—1 case from 1889 and 1 from 1890, both being house-breaking cases, were, as shown above, brought to trial during 1891.
„ IV	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
„ V	2	121	123	..	12	109	108	16	92	83	3	24	2	22	22	130	105	..	138	138	2	135	116	1	58	58	38	196	193	154	
Total ..	11	261	272	..	31	230	*216	52	163	144	25	28	4	24	24	240	168	3	314	317	4	292	232	21	74	74	45	388	366	277	Class V.—1 case of receiving stolen property from 1890 was, as shown above, brought to trial.
Other Offences.																															
Class VI..	4	188	192	1	24	164	166	1	165	161	1	2	..	2	2	168	163	2	172	174	2	170	150	2	55	55	55	227	225	205	Class VI.—1 case of 1886, an âbkâri one, was brought to trial during the year.
Grand Total ..	15	449	464	56		394	*382	53	328	305	26	30	4	26	26	408	331	5	486	491	6	462	382	23	129	129	100	615	591	482	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Col. 5 (*a*).	Total. Col. 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Col. 5 (*a*)	Grand Total. Col. 5 (*b*).
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	..	24	1	32
Compounded	..	3	..	3
Turned out non-cognizable	..	2	..	17

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Col. 5 (*a*).	Total. Col. 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Col. 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Col 5 (*b*)
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*) C. P. C.	..	1	..	1
Declared maliciously false ..	..	1	..	2
Total ...	..	31	1	55

Percentages, Panch Mahâls.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	40·00	50·00	22·22	22·22
3. Dacoities	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
4. Robberies	66·66	66·66	50·00	60·00
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	40·00	83·87	77·08	77·08
6. Thefts...	76·23	90·58	84·73	86·04
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100·00	100·00	83·33	83·33
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
,, II	71·42	83·33	41·86	42·85
,, III	46·05	83·33	77·21	78·20
,, IV	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
,, V	76·85	90·21	84·67	85·92
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	66·66	88·34	78·37	79·45
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	96·98	97·57	87·20	88·23
Grand Total ...	79·84	92·98	81·62	82·68

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
1,343	6,513	7,856	4,500	57·28	6	257	263	202	76·80	539

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5(b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	3	7	10	...	...	7	9	1	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	9	3	8	22	30	...	30	5	...	...	...	...	22	30	5	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	2	9	11	1	4	5	5	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	22	23	...	18	5	5	...	...	...	22	18	5	
3. Dacoities	1	6	7	...	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	20	20	...	14	6	6	...	...	...	20	14	6	
4. Robberies	...	15	15	...	7	8	2	...	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	7	7	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	7	5	5	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ..	6	139	145	...	27	112	102	83	19	15	16	1	1	...	...	102	15	2	47	49	...	48	18	1	1	1	...	48	49	18	
6. Thefts	26	412	438	16	166	246	214	70	144	130	42	5	2	3	3	217	133	18	300	318	5	293	196	20	12	12	7	312	305	203	
7. Receiving stolen property.	1	26	27	...	10	16	17	...	17	14	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	1	67	68	1	66	30	1	1	1	1	68	67	31	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I...	1	26	27	...	15	11	9	...	9	7	3	...	...	...	...	9	7	...	69	69	...	63	23	6	8	8	8	77	71	31	
„ II...	8	100	108	2	54	46	42	9	33	25	10	5	4	1	1	43	26	13	123	136	11	111	39	14	12	12	5	135	123	44	
„ III...	11	206	217	4	59	147	123	99	24	18	31	2	2	...	...	123	18	5	84	89	2	80	30	7	3	3	...	87	83	30	
„ IV...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
„ V...	29	488	517	18	217	271	234	70	161	146	48	8	5	3	3	237	149	19	388	407	6	380	230	21	16	16	8	404	396	238	
Total ...	49	824	873	24	349	475	408	178	230	196	92	15	11	4	4	412	200	37	665	702	19	635	322	48	39	39	21	704	674	343	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI...	3	112	115	...	17	95	96	4	92	86	2	7	5	2	2	98	88	2	143	145	3	140	107	2	10	10	4	153	150	111	
Grand Total ...	52	936	988	24	366	570	504	182	322	282	94	22	16	6	6	510	288	39	808	847	22	775	429	50	49	49	25	857	824	454	

The figure in column 11 of Supplementary Statement No. 1 of 1890 under attempts at murder and culpable homicides does not tally with that in column 2 of this year's statement, because 1 case in the year 1890 was under investigation by the police and it was afterwards brought under Section 328, and, therefore, entered in class II of that statement as pending, as the accused was not brought to trial, and it was not known at the time under what charge the accused would be tried. This year (1891) the accused was tried and sentenced under Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code, and the case is, therefore, entered under the heading of attempts at murders and culpable homicides.

As regards the figure 6 in column 2 of the current year's statement, no separate heading for house-breaking with intent to commit theft was inserted in the previous year's statement. In accordance with the Inspector-General's Circular No. 9869, dated 16th December 1891, this class of crime is now entered for the first time. There were, in all, 28 pending cases of theft, including house-breaking with intent to commit theft, in which 5 cases were of house-breaking with intent to commit theft and 1 case was under investigation from the year 1890, in which the accused was arrested and brought to trial in the current year: hence the difference of 6 in column 2. With regard to the difference in the figures 26 and 28, the explanation is that column 11 of the preceding year contains 28 cases of theft, out of which 5 were of house-breaking with intent to commit theft and the remaining 23 were of theft, and, therefore, in column 2 of the current year's statement the figure should be 23; but 3 undetected cases of the previous year were brought to trial in the year 1891, and hence the figure 26 in column 2 of the current year's statement.

As regards the variation in figure 11 of column 2, class III, 1 case of house-breaking with intent to commit theft was undetected in the previous year, and it was brought to trial in 1891: hence the increase of 1 in column 2 of class III in the year's statement. And as regards the difference of the figures 29 and 26 of columns 2 and 11 of class V respectively, the explanation is that 3 undetected cases of theft of the past year were brought to trial in the year under report, and hence the increase of 3 in column 2 of class V. It will thus be seen that the increase of 1 and 3 in classes III and V respectively make the difference in the total and grand total. In the year 1890 no separate heading was kept for house-breaking with intent to commit theft, but in the current year a separate heading is assigned for this offence, and, therefore, the figure 21 of the preceding year is cut up according to the different classes of offences under which the accuseds were tried and sentenced.

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5(*a*).	Total. Column 5(*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5(*a*)	Grand Total. Column 5(*b*).
Compounded	...	9	...	9
Turned out non-cognizable ...	1	24	1	24
Declared maliciously false ...	1	23	1	24
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law... ...	22	293	22	309
Total ...	24	349	24	366

Percentages, Broach.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	33·33	37·50	16·66	16·66
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides... ...	60·00	75·00	27·77	27·77
3. Dacoities	33·33	50·00	42·85	42·85
4. Robberies	100·00	100·00	71·42	100·00
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	14·70	78·94	37·50	37·50
6. Thefts	60·74	90·27	65·77	66·89
7. Receiving stolen property ...	82·35	82·35	44·77	45·45
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	77·77	77·77	36·50	36·50
„ II	59·52	75·75	31·96	35·13
„ III	14·63	75·00	36·58	37·50
„ IV	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	62·39	89·02	59·58	60·52
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	48·03	85·21	49·23	50·70
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	89·58	93·47	74·82	76·42
Grand Total ...	55·95	87·57	53·82	55·35

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year, under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
*2,739	27,577	30,316	17,957	59·23	13	359	372	264	70·96	4,707

* Exclusive of amount involved in pending cases of previous year excluded in 1891.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.												REMARKS.					
	Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested with the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year	Total number convicted within the year.	Death.		Lunacy.		Escapes.	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
1. Murders	...	3	3	...	...	3	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	9	9	...	6	1	3	...	...	...	9	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	(*a*) 1	6	7	...	...	6	6	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	15	15	...	14	...	1	...	1	1	15	15	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies	...	5	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	(*b*) 9	62	71	4	17	45	42	11	31	31	8	...	...	...	...	42	31	...	55	55	4	51	49	...	7	7	5	62	58	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Thefts	(*c*) 13	314	327	9	119	195	188	5	182	178	11	3	...	3	2	191	180	3	284	287	31	250	201	5	43	42	31	327	292	232	1	1	...	...	...	...
7. Receiving stolen property	...	20	20	...	3	17	17	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	21	21	...	21	17	...	1	1	1	22	22	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																				
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I...	...	4	4	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	6	6	...	6	1	...	1	1	1	7	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, II...	(*d*) 6	62	68	3	27	35	30	...	29	21	8	5	2	3	...	33	21	(*g*) 2	130	132	12	108	31	12	10	11	3	140	119	34	...	...	...	...	1	...
,, III...	(*e*) 11	78	89	5	27	51	48	11	34	34	9	1	...	1	...	49	34	(*h*) 2	62	64	5	56	54	...	10	10	5	72	66	59	...	...	3	3	...	...
,, IV...	...	10	10	...	9	1	1	...	1	1	...	12	5	7	1	8	2	...	8	8	...	8	1	...	18	18	2	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, V...	(*f*) 18	365	383	13	140	225	215	5	209	201	15	21	12	9	5	224	205	(*i*) 3	326	329	33	289	222	6	70	69	46	396	358	268	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	35	519	554	21	205	314	296	16	275	259	32	39	19	20	6	316	265	7	532	539	50	467	309	18	109	109	57	641	576	366	1	1	3	3	1	...
Other Offences.																																				
Class VI...	1	232	233	1	20	212	205	1	204	201	7	26	...	26	24	231	225	...	207	207	6	195	179	6	90	89	80	297	284	259	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	36	751	787	22	225	526	501	17	479	460	39	65	19	46	30	547	490	7	739	746	56	662	488	24	199	198	137	938	860	625	1	1	3	3	1	...

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code	...	51	...	51
Compounded	...	8	...	8
Turned out non-cognizable	2	6	2	6
Declared maliciously false	...	3	...	3
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	19	137	20	157
Total ...	21	205	22	225

(*a*) 1 case shown pending in the 2nd column was a case of culpable homicide. It has been this year convicted under Section 307.
(*b*) 1 case has been decided under Section 380, and has been transferred to that head and omitted from this ; while 3 undetected cases of past years, that were taken up, have been added.
(*c*) 7 cases of theft, exclusive of those of house-breaking, were pending at the close of the year ; to these 1 case transferred from house-breaking (*vide* remark (*b*)) and 5 undetected cases of past years, which were taken up and disposed of during the year, have been added. Thus the total comes to 13.
(*d*) 2 undetected cases of past years have been taken up.
(*e*) 1 pending case decided under Section 380 has been omitted, and 3 undetected cases of past years taken up, have been added.
(*f*) 1 pending case was transferred from class III, and 9 of past years were taken up.
(*g*) The case against 1 has been decided under Section 323—a non-cognizable offence.
(*h*) & (*i*) 2 were convicted under Section 380 ; so they were transferred to class V.

Percentages, Surat.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	50·	50·	16·6	16·6
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	16·66	20·	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. House-breaking with intent to commit thefts	73·80	100·	89·09	96·07
6. Thefts	94·68	97·80	71·27	80·40
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100·	100·	80·95	80·95
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I.	100·	100·	16·6	16·6
„ II.	70·	72·41	25·83	28·70
„ III.	70·83	100·	84·37	96·42
„ IV.	100·	100·	12·5	12·5
„ V.	93·48	96·17	68·73	76·81
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	87·5	94·18	59·30	66·16
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	98·04	98·52	89·05	91·79
Grand Total ...	91·81	96·03	67·59	73·71

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
* 1,085 5 6	8,123 14	9,209 3 6	5,627 6 2	61·	9	235	244	235	96·31	2,384 10 1

* Exclusive of amount involved in pending cases of previous year excluded in 1891.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Thána, for 1891.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *mutis* 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	4	4	8	1	1	3	5	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	2	6	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	4	9	13	2	2	7	7	3	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	22	23	1	16	4	6	...	...	..	22	16	4	
3. Dacoities	3	13	16	2	5	8	6	2	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	6	4	25	25	50	...	50	39	...	...	...	...	25	50	39	
4. Robberies	3	16	19	1	7	9	8	4	4	3	3	1	...	1	...	9	3	1	8	9	...	9	3	...	1	1	...	9	10	3	
5. House-breaking with the intention of committing theft ..	39	170	209	15	27	143	153	90	63	41	14	...	...	...	...	153	41	1	116	117	1	105	67	11	1	1	...	117	106	67	
6. Thefts	69	774	843	32	334	440	441	97	344	226	36	91	8	83	48	524	274	6	521	527	5	509	304	13	260	260	128	781	769	432	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	...	28	28	...	6	22	20	...	20	15	2	...	...	...	...	20	15	...	33	33	...	30	19	3	...	...	...	33	30	19	
				435																											
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	2	61	63	1	23	38	34	1	33	9	5	6	...	6	4	40	13	8	192	200	1	187	24	12	25	25	4	217	212	28	
„ II	35	152	187	18	74	78	80	10	70	39	15	6	...	6	2	86	41	18	172	190	4	163	69	23	17	17	2	189	180	71	
„ III	58	271	329	18	77	194	208	103	100	60	26	6	...	6	...	214	60	27	218	245	1	216	130	28	13	13	3	231	229	133	
„ IV	5	22	27	2	11	11	9	...	9	2	5	12	4	8	1	17	3	7	26	33	1	32	3	...	11	11	1	37	43	4	
„ V	104	1,048	1,152	55	511	537	537	103	434	267	49	191	80	111	57	648	324	16	763	779	10	750	367	19	400	400	142	1,163	1,150	509	
				790																											
Total ...	204	1,554	1,758	94	696	858	868	222	646	377	100	221	84	137	64	1,005	441	76	1,371	1,447	17	1,348	593	82	466	466	152	1,837	1,814	745	
Other Offences. Class VI...	23	744	767	4	14	730	703	6	697	577	46	232	20	212	172	915	749	11	859	870	7	820	648	43	386	386	295	1,245	1,206	943	
Grand Total ...	227	2,298	2,525	808		1,588	1,571	228	1,343	954	146	453	104	349	236	1,920	1,190	87	2,230	2,317	24	2,168	1,241	125	852	852	447	3,082	3,020	1,688	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total, Column 5 (*a*).	Total, Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Compounded	...	50	...	51
Turned out non-cognizable	10	33	10	34
Declared maliciously false.	21	85	21	85
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	63	488	67	500
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	...	40	...	40
	94	696	98	710

Statement showing the differences in "the figures in" column 2 of Supplementary Statement No. I of 1891 and in column 11 of similar statement for 1890.

Description of Crime.	Column 11 of Supplementary Statement No. I of 1890.	Column 2 of Supplementary Statement No. I of 1891.	Details of cases not included in column 2 of Supplementary Statement No. I of 1891.
1. Murder	5	4	1 transferred to Karjat.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide...	6	4	2 decided under other sections.
3. Dacoities	4	3	1 of Karjat.
6. Thefts	129	69	21 of Karjat. 39 house-breaking.
			60
Class II	36	35	1 of Karjat.
„ III	67	58	9 of Karjat.
„ IV	117	104	13 of Karjat.
„ V	24	23	1 of Karjat.

Statement showing the differences in the figures in column 18 of Supplementary Statement No. I of 1891, and those in column 24 of similar statement for 1890.

Description of Crime.	Column 24 of Supplementary Statement No. I of 1890.	Column 18 of Supplementary Statement No. I of 1891.	Details of persons not included in column 18 of Supplementary Statement No. I of 1891.
1. Murder	10	4	6 of Karjat.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	7	1	1 of Karjat. 4 decided under other sections. 1 non-cognizable.
			6
Class II	29	18	7 of Karjat and 4 turned non-cognizable.
„ V	21	16	4 of Karjat. 1 turned non-cognizable.
			5

Percentages, Thána.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	20·	50·	16·66	16·66
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	28·57	50·	23·52	25·
3. Dacoities	66·66	100·	78·	78·
4. Robberies	37·50	75·	33·33	33·33
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	26·79	65·07	63·20	63·80
6. Thefts	51·24	65·69	59·14	59·72
7 Receiving stolen property ...	75·	75·	63·33	63·33
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	26·47	27·27	12·76	12·83
„ II	48·75	55·71	41·31	42·33
„ III	28·84	60·	59·90	60·18
„ IV	22·22	22·22	9·09	9·37
„ V	49·72	61·52	48·28	48·93
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	43·43	58·35	43·44	43·99
Class VI.—Offences under other laws ...	82·07	82·78	78·35	79·02
Grand Total ...	60·72	71·03	56·61	57·24

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
7,628	56,937	64,565	34,659	53·68	27	653	680	474	69·70	5,089

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Ahmednagar, for 1891.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Col. 2.	Cases excluded from Col. 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* (5*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	...	9	9	...	2	7	6	...	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	12	12	...	(*a*)11	3	...	(*b*)1	...	...	13	11	3	(*a*) 1 Queen's evidence.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	1	2	3	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	(*b*) Pending at the close of the year.
3. Dacoities	1	5	6	...	...	5	6	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	6	49	55	...	(*c*) 54	17	...	...	...	...	49	54	17	(*c*) 1 Queen's evidence.
4. Robberies	2	13	15	1	7	6	7	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	13	13	...	13	9	...	...	...	...	13	13	9	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	4	117	121	1	54	63	62	31	31	25	4	...	...	...	...	62	25	10	55	65	...	64	32	1	7	6	2	62	70	34	
6. Thefts	9	293	302	5	163	130	128	10	118	99	6	3	2	1	1	129	100	7	193	200	2	198	146	...	70	69	2	263	267	148	
7. Receiving stolen property	4	23	27	...	10	13	17	...	17	10	...	1	...	1	1	18	11	8	18	26	...	26	11	...	2	2	1	20	28	12	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	...	31	31	...	11	20	20	...	20	10	...	6	4	2	...	22	10	...	19	19	...	19	10	...	59	59	...	78	78	10	
„ II	8	69	77	3	44	25	27	2	25	20	3	6	4	2	1	29	21	6	38	44	...	(*d*)43	27	...	39	38	3	77	81	30	(*d*) 1 Queen's evidence.
„ III	8	167	175	2	82	85	83	37	46	33	8	2	1	1	...	84	33	16	131	147	1	(*e*)143	62	2	20	19	2	151	162	64	(*e*) 1 Queen's evidence.
„ IV	1	17	18	1	12	5	5	1	4	4	...	13	10	3	1	8	5	...	12	12	...	12	9	...	38	38	4	50	50	13	
„ V	14	407	421	6	249	158	160	11	149	118	6	60	42	18	14	178	132	15	241	256	3	253	174	...	200	199	23	441	452	197	
Total ...	31	691	722	12	398	293	295	51	244	185	17	87	61	26	16	321	201	37	441	478	4	(*f*)470	282	2	356	353	32	797	823	314	(*f*) 2 Queen's evidence.
Other Offences. Class VI...	2	101	103	1	11	90	89	...	89	82	2	1	...	1	...	90	82	2	147	149	...	147	119	2	7	7	...	154	154	119	
Grand Total ...	33	792	825	13	409	383	384	51	333	267	19	88	61	27	16	411	283	39	588	627	4	(*g*)617	401	4	363	360	32	951	977	433	(*g*) 2 Queen's evidence.
				422																											

Details of Excluded Cases.

Description.	Total. Column 422 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Cases not investigated under Section 157(*b*), C. P. Code.	...	29	...	29
Compounded	...	7	...	7
Turned out non-cognizable	1	7	1	7
Transferred	...	1	...	1
Disposed of under Section 203 C. P. Code	...	3	...	3
Declared maliciously false	2	26	2	26
Declared false owing to some mistake of law or fact ...	9	325	10	336
Total ...	12	398	13	409

NOTE.—One case transferred to the Nizám's territory has been included in column 5, because there is no other place to show it. This offence was committed by the offender who was a subject of the Nizám, and extradition not being practicable or refused, the complainant was referred to the Nizám's Court and the case classed as transferred by the Magistrate. The result of the case was not communicated to the police of this district by the Nizám's Court if it was ever decided. In any case, as the British police could not be answerable for the result of a prosecution in a foreign Court, the case has been shown in column 5. Again, 3 cases disposed of under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, by Magistrates have also been shown in column 5 for want of explicit instructions as to how such cases should be shown, and because that column seems to be the only appropriate place to show cases so disposed of. For further remarks see body of report.

N. B.—The difference between the total of column 2 of this year's statement and that of column 11 of the preceding year is owing to the inclusion, in the former, of 3 cases of the last year brought to trial or disposed of during the year under report. The fluctuations observable between number of "cases" and "persons" and "amount of property pending" (columns 2 and 18 and column 1 on the back relating to property of this year's statement and columns 11 and 24 and column 11 on the back relating to property of last year's statement) in the entries opposite each "Description of offences, &c." (column 1 of the statement) are accounted for by the difference between the final classification of offences by Magistrates this year and the classification made by the police last year in recording complaints.

Percentages, Ahmednagar.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	50.	50·	25·	27·2
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	100·	100·	100·	100·
3. Dacoities	50·	50·	30·9	31·4
4. Robberies	57·1	80·	69·2	69·2
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	40·3	80·6	50·	50·
6. Thefts	77·3	83·8	73·	73·7
7. Receiving stolen property ...	58·8	58·8	42·3	42·3
Abetments	... ..	.....	.....	.....
Class I	50·	50·	52·6	52·6
,, II	74·	80·	61·3	62·7
,, III	39·7	71·7	42·7	43·3
,, IV	80·	100·	75·	75·
,, V	73·7	79·1	67·9	68·7
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	62·7	75·8	59·2	60·
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	92·1	92·1	80·9	80·9
Grand Total ...	69·5	80·1	64·3	64·9

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
2,321	46,471	48,792	40,564	83·1	10	206	216	201	93	1,214

Description of Crime.	Cases.																Persons.												Remarks.	
	Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Details of Column 20.	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				Number of persons became lunatic.	Number of persons escaped.
				Column 2	Column 3.																										
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1. Murders	5	19	24	2	9	10	8	1	7	3	5	...	...	...	...	8	3	2	14	16	2	14	3	...	...	...	...	14	14	3	...	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides...	3	16	19	2	10	6	7	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	3	12	15	4	11	9	...	...	...	...	12	11	9	...	...
3. Dacoities	2	30	32	...	5	25	19	7	12	6	8	...	...	...	...	19	6	...	115	115	8	107	19	...	...	...	...	115	107	19	...	...
4. Robberies	14	80	94	4	33	47	38	20	18	10	19	...	...	...	...	38	10	4	43	47	7	39	24	1	...	...	...	43	39	24	...	...
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	74	477	551	23	116	361	350	249	101	85	62	5	3	2	1	352	86	14	217	231	71	154	136	6	2	2	1	219	156	137	...	...
6. Thefts	114	1,078	1,192	58	495	583	552	228	324	304	87	25	9	16	15	568	319	22	529	551	70	459	336	17	38	38	28	567	497	364	5	...
7. Receiving stolen property ...	4	70	74	2	19	51	48	2	46	38	5	2	...	2	1	50	39	2	87	89	11	78	64	...	2	2	1	89	80	65	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I...	11	91	102	9	47	44	34	9	25	20	12	7	5	2	1	36	21	25	213	238	65	111	75	62	38	38	4	251	149	79	...	...
,, II...	24	200	224	14	118	82	59	14	45	37	33	15	5	10	7	69	44	8	160	168	26	102	45	40	23	23	15	183	125	60	...	...
,, III...	†96	646	742	32	170	476	423	281	142	111	117	7	4	3	2	426	113	19*	407	426	90	327	195	9	4	4	2	411	331	197	...	...
,, IV...	5	37	42	8	29	8	7	1	6	2	3	18	11	7	7	14	9	3	17	20	3	12	2	5	36	36	9	53	48	11	...	...
,, V...	†144	1,303	1,447	70	585	718	656	256	400	395	136	59	29	30	24	686	419	25*	674	699	94	582	419	17	98	98	44	772	680	463	6	...
				128	949																											
Total ...	280	2,277	2,557	1,077		1,328	1,179	561	618	565	301	106	54	52	41	1,231	606	80	1,471	1,551	278	1,184	736	133	199	199	74	1,670	1,333	810	6	...
Other Offences.																																
Class VI...	18	520	538	11	90	430	411	17	394	371	26	22	2	20	18	431	389	6	512	518	21*	462	441	34	26	26	21	538	488	462	...	1
Grand Total ...	298	2,797	3,095	139	1,039	1,758	1,590	578	1,012	936	327	128	56	72	59	1,662	995	86	1,983	2,069	299	1,596	1,177	167	225	225	95	2,208	1,821	1,272	6	1
				1,178																												

† 74 cases of house-breaking with intent to commit thefts shown in class V last year are transferred to class III this year.

* 14 persons which were included in class V last year have been transferred to class III this year.

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (b), C. P. C.	8	58	10	59
Compounded	.....	9	.....	9
Turned out non-cognizable	1	26	1	27
Declared maliciously false	25	104	25	110
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	94	751	103	833
Reported under Section 95, I. P. C.	.....	1	.....	1
	128	949	139	1,039

Percentages, Khándesh.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	37·5	42·86	18·75	21·43
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	57·14	80·	60·	81·82
3. Dacoities	31·58	50·	16·52	17·76
4. Robberies	26·32	55·56	52·17	61·54
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	24·29	84·16	60·44	88·31
6. Thefts	55·07	93·82	62·92	73·20
7. Receiving stolen property ...	79·17	82·60	71·91	82·05
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I.	58·82	80·	42·61	67·57
„ II.	62·71	82·22	35·16	44·12
„ III.	26·24	78·17	46·76	59·63
„ IV.	28·57	33·33	13·33	16·67
„ V.	60·21	98·75	61·44	71·99
Total for I. P. C. cases...	47·92	91·42	51·9	64·9
Class VI.—Offences under other laws...	90·27	94·16	91·12	95·45
Grand Total ...	55·87	92·49	61·88	73·75

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
20,259	1,25,857	1,46,116	76,771	52·54	105	1,525	1,630	1,283	78·71	49,086

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Col. 2.	Cases excluded from Col. 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 minus 5 (b)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total number of real cognizable cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	...	13	13	...	5	8	3	...	3	2	5	1	1	..	...	3	2	...	17	17	...	9	2	8	2	2	...	19	11	2	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	1	5	6	...	3	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	10	6	16	1	14	4	1	...	...	...	6	14	4	
3. Dacoities	1	4	5	...	1	3	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	15	6	21	...	21	8	...	...	...	...	6	21	8	
4. Robberies	4	52	56	1	22	30	26	13	13	10	7	2	2	...	...	26	10	...	33	33	4	21	15	8	1	1	1	34	22	16	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	12	271	283	4	74	197	174	135	39	30	31	1	1	...	...	174	30	7	108	115	23	85	45	7	3	3	2	111	88	47	
6. Thefts	17	691	708	6	423	268	223	79	144	128	56	37	16	21	19	244	147	2	279	281	11	253	154	17	78	76	36	357	329	190	
7. Receiving stolen property	2	23	25	2	5	18	18	...	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	18	15	2	30	32	...	32	23	...	2	2	1	32	34	24	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
... ...	...	8	28	...	18	10	8	1	7	7	2	6	1	5	4	13	11	...	33	33	...	32	21	1	59	59	51	92	91	72	
... ...	...	...	...	...	85	56	38	7	31	27	20	15	10	5	...	43	27	10	79	89	1	71	39	17	34	34	2	113	105	41	
... ...	...	...	...	...	123	250	219	159	60	45	43	13	13	...	...	219	45	22	163	185	27	140	72	18	17	17	3	180	157	75	
... ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	2	2	...	...	16	8	8	3	11	5	...	4	4	...	4	3	...	31	31	3	35	35	6	
,, V	...	...	...	...	502	345	291	195	186	132	67	173	112	61	41	352	203	5	399	404	11	374	203	19	355	352	67	754	726	270	
				19																											
Total ...	46	1,466	1,512	821		664	559	273	286	243	132	223	144	79	48	638	291	37	678	715	39	621	338	55	496	493	126	1,174	1,114	464	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	6	162	168	5	30	132	123	2	121	107	10	75	5	67	62	190	169	5	210	215	2	206	153	7	163	160	131	373	366	284	
				24	832																										
Grand Total ...	52	1,628	1,680	856		96	682	275	407	350	142	298	152	146	110	828	460	42	888	930	41	827	491	62	659	653	257	1,547	1,480	748	

Details of Excluded Cases.

	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Compounded	...	14	...	14
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	...	1	...	2
Turned out non-cognizable	...	41	...	41
Declared maliciously false	2	65	2	69
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	17	681	22	706
Total ...	19	802	24	832
			856	

Explanation for the discrepancy between column 2 of the current year's statement and column 11 of the previous year.

	Column 2.	Column 11.
Robberies ...	4	2

There were 2 cases pending from the last year, besides which, 1 case undetected in 1889 was detected in the current year, and 1 case originally entered under Section 457 was determined to fall under Section 392; this brings the total of pending cases up to 4.

	Column 2.	Column 11.
House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	12	30
Theft	17	

Last year's pending cases were 30. Out of them 1 case of Násik City was determined under Section 392, as shown under robberies and hence the figure comes to 29.

	Column 2.	Column 11.
Receiving stolen property ...	2	1

Last year, 1 case was pending, besides which 1 case under theft was determined under Section 411, which brings the total to 2.

Class II.—Last year 1. Besides this 1 case under class IV was determined under Section 304 A, which brings up the total to 2.

Class III.—Last year 17. Besides this 1 case undetected in 1889 was detected in the current year, as shown in the remark against "Robbery", which gives the total 18.

Class IV.—*Vide* remark against class II.

Explanation for the discrepancy between column 18 of the current year's statement and column 24 of the previous year.

	Column 18.	Column 24.
House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	7	11
Theft	2	

The number of accused pending from the last year is 11. Out of the accused, 1 was convicted under Section 411 and another included in class V.

	Column 18.	Column 24.
Receiving stolen property.	2	1

The number of accused pending from the last year was 1. Besides this man 1 accused charged with theft was convicted under Section 411, which brings the total to 2.

Class III.—The number of accused pending from the last year was 18. Besides these, 4 accused charged under Section 380 were convicted under Section 457, making the total 22.

Class V.—*Vide* remark against class III.

Percentages, Násik.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	66·66	66·66	22·22	22·22
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	50·	50·	26·66	28·57
3. Dacoities	25·	50·	38·09	38·09
4. Robberies	38·46	76·92	60·	71·42
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	17·24	76·92	41·66	52·94
6. Thefts	57·39	88·88	58·33	60·86
7. Receiving stolen property ...	83·33	83·33	71·87	71·87
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	87·5	100·	65·62	65·62
„ II	71·05	87·09	54·16	54·92
„ III	20·54	75·	43·11	51·42
„ IV	66·66	100·	75·	75·
„ V	55·67	87·09	52·72	54·27
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	43·47	84·96	51·21	54·42
Class VI—Offences under other laws	86·99	88·42	73·55	74·27
Grand Total ...	51·31	85·99	56·56	59·37

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
17,512 6 0	60,074 12 5	77,587 2 5	16,304 9 5	21·05	18	403	421	292	69·35	12,320 12 0

Description of Crime.	Cases.																Persons.													Remarks.
	Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Col. 2.	Cases excluded from Col. 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	3	11	14	1	1	10	10	2	8	3	2	..	..	..	..	10	3	5	11	16	..	15	4	1	..	..	..	11	15	4	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	..	6	6	..	4	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	5	5	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	5	4	2	
3. Dacoities	1	15	16	1	2	13	8	4	4	2	5	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	51	51	..	44	12	7	..	..	..	51	44	12	
4. Robberies	7	53	60	3	26	27	17	8	9	6	14	1	..	1	..	18	6	5	25	30	..	19	6	11	1	1	..	26	20	6	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit thefts	5	267	272	2	93	174	155	113	42	37	22	..	..	..	..	155	37	...	72	72	2	66	47	4	1	1	1	73	67	48	
6. Thefts	128	1,019	1,147	72	485	534	521	230	291	255	69	7	..	7	2	528	257	(*a*) 7	539	546	17	510	304	19	31	31	9	570	541	313	*a.* 2 persons formerly shown against "Thefts" are now transferred against "Receiving stolen property."
7. Receiving stolen property	4	39	43	1	11	28	29	..	29	22	2	1	..	1	..	30	22	(*b*) 2	45	47	1	46	31	..	2	2	..	47	48	31	*b.* *Vide* remarks against "Theft."
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																														
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Class I.	1	81	82	..	52	29	28	2	26	19	2	2	..	12	2	40	21	1	151	152	..	145	45	7	116	116	25	267	261	70	
„ II.	11	135	146	3	58	77	71	8	63	43	14	1	..	11	..	82	43	13	172	185	7	170	66	8	31	31	1	203	201	67	
„ III.	21	448	469	11	161	287	245	170	75	59	52	3	..	3	..	248	59	11	196	207	5	173	86	29	5	5	..	201	178	86	
„ IV.	1	21	22	1	11	10	7	..	7	4	3	23	5	18	3	25	7	..	26	26	..	22	6	4	50	38	5	76	60	11	
„ V.	141	1,191	1,333	78	578	613	602	237	365	298	74	193	48	145	40	747	338	15	691	706	20	666	369	20	479	451	80	1,170	1,117	449	
Total ..	175	1,876	2,051	93	860	1,016	953	417	536	423	145	242	53	189	45	1,142	468	40	1,236	1,276	32	1,176	572	68	681	641	111	1,917	1,817	683	
Other Offences.																														
Class VI.	2	162	164	..	9	153	149	..	149	110	6	58	..	58	42	207	152	1	202	203	1	197	137	5	179	179	129	381	376	266	
Grand Total ..	*177	2,038	2,215	93	869	1,169	1,102	417	685	533	151	300	53	247	87	1,349	620	41	1,438	1,479	33	1,373	709	73	860	820	240	2,298	2,193	949	*177

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
1. Non-cognizable ..	5	58	5	58
Transferred ..	..	1	..	1
Compounded ..	..	5	..	5
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ..	..	5	...	5
2. Declared maliciously false ..	24	127	24	129
3. False through mistake of fact ..	64	664	64	671
Total ..	93	860	93	869

167 pending cases for 1890.

10 were shown as disposed of in 1889 and 1890, but they were again taken under investigation in 1891.

Percentages, Poona.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	30·	37·50	26·66	26·66
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100·	100·	40·	50·
3. Dacoities	25·	50·	27·27	27·27
4. Robberies	35·29	66·66	31·57	31·57
5. House-breaking with intent to commit thefts	23·87	88·09	69·11	71·21
6. Thefts...	48·94	87·63	57·68	59·60
7. Receiving stolen property ...	75·86	75·86	65·95	67·39
Abetments—				
Class I	67·85	73·07	31·03	31·03
,, II	60·56	68·25	37·28	38·82
,, III	24·08	78·66	48·31	49·71
,, IV	57·14	57·14	27·27	27·27
,, V	49·50	81·64	53·79	55·40
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	44·38	78·91	47·36	48·63
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	73·82	73·82	69·19	69·54
Grand Total ...	48·36	77·81	50·42	51·63

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
8,469 7 4	57,740 0 10	66,209 8 2	14,493 9 8	21·88	49	746	795	795	62·26	13,286 8 7

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year, (column 3, *minus 5 (b)*).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	(1) 7	17	24	1	5	12	16	5	11	7	2	...	...	...	...	16	7	(1) 5	14	19	...	19	11	...	...	...	...	14	19	11	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	2	8	10	...	3	5	7	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	13	13	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	13	13	4	
3. Dacoities	(2) 1	3	4	...	1	2	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	
4. Robberies	14	37	51	8	14	23	24	6	18	15	5	2	...	2	...	26	15	6	28	34	1	32	20	1	11	11	9	39	43	29	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	102	198	300	41	77	121	150	79	71	61	32	1	...	1	...	151	61	21	93	114	...	107	80	7	9	9	...	102	116	80	
6. Thefts	136	785	921	100	494	291	240	56	184	135	87	16	4	12	6	252	141	12	309	321	7	306	208	8	100	100	10	409	406	218	
7. Receiving stolen property	...	9	9	...	...	9	9	...	9	7	...	4	...	4	4	13	11	...	10	10	...	10	9	...	9	9	9	19	19	18	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	3	44	47	2	25	19	16	1	15	15	4	10	2	8	4	24	19	...	18	18	...	18	18	...	114	114	80	132	132	98	
,, II	50	179	220	14	94	76	84	15	69	33	28	19	6	13	4	97	37	15	73	88	...	87	30	1	177	177	32	250	264	62	
,, III	211	211	262	25	113	98	83	41	42	25	41	10	2	10	2	93	27	8	54	62	3	57	32	2	57	57	24	111	114	56	
,, IV	(2) 51	38	42	2	26	12	10	...	10	3	4	23	7	16	4	26	7	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	77	77	19	80	80	22	
,, V	4																														
	257	1,150	1,407	155	698	452	425	138	287	214	129	134	46	138	34	563	248	33	419	452	7	430	303	15	566	566	78	985	996	381	
Total ...	365	1,613	1,978	198	956	657	618	195	423	290	206	246	61	185	48	803	338	56	567	623	10	595	386	18	991	991	233	1,558	1,586	619	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	7	391	398	6	74	317	281	2	279	211	37	...	...	...	...	281	211	3	286	289	...	275	210	14	8	8	2	294	283	212	
				204	1,030																										
Grand Total ...	372	2,004	2,376	1,234		974	899	197	702	501	243	246	61	185	48	1,084	549	59	853	912	10	870	596	32	999	999	235	1,852	1,869	831	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Compounded ...	1	9	1	9
Turned out to be non-cognizable.	1	6	6	72
Declared maliciously false ...	...	12	...	12
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	196	929	197	937
Total ...	198	956	204	1030

(1) 1 case (with 1 accused) under Section 302 was disposed of under Section 324 : hence there is a difference of 1 in columns 2 and 18.
(2) 1 of the accused persons, who committed dacoity in 1889, was arrested and convicted during 1891, and hence the difference of 1 in column 2 against dacoities and class III.

Percentages, Sátára.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	43·75	63·63	57·89	57·89
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	14·28	16·66	30·76	30·76
3. Dacoities	100·	100·	100·	100·
4. Robberies	62·5	83·33	60·60	62·5
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	40·6	85·91	74·76	76·76
6. Thefts	56·25	73·36	66·45	67·97
7. Receiving stolen property ...	77·77	77·77	90·	90·
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I.	93·75	100·	100·	100·
„ II.	39·28	47·82	34·48	34·48
„ III.	30·12	59·52	53·33	56·14
„ IV.	30·	30·	100·	100·
„ V.	50·35	74·56	69·33	70·46
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	46·92	68·55,	63·80	64·87
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	75·08	75·62	76·36	76·36
Grand Total ...	55·72	71·36	67·72	68·50

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of Property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of Property stolen during the year under report.	Total Value of Property stolen.	Value of Property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which Property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
36,493	40,980	77,473·	27,768	35·84	252	425	677	387	57·16	14,519

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Sholápur, for 1891.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total number of real cognizable Cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	CASES. Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks as to the discrepancy in pending cases shown in column 11 of last year's Statement and those shown in column 2 of this year. Number shown in column 11 of last year's Statement.	Number of previous year's pending cases detected this year.	Details of Column 5 (*a*). Transferred to other districts.	Refused under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Maliciously false.	False, but not maliciously.	Compounded, Section 345, Criminal Procedure Code.	Turned out non-cognizable.	Total of Column 5 (*a*).	Details of Column 5 (*b*). Transferred to other districts.	Refused under Section 157(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Maliciously false.	False but not maliciously.	Compounded, Section 345, Criminal Procedure Code.	Turned out to be non-cognizable.	Total of Column 5 (*b*).	PERSONS. Remarks as to discrepancies in the number of persons shown in column 24 of the last year's Statement and of those in column 18 of this year's. Column 24 of last year's Statement.	Decrease in the Number of Column 24, *vide* remarks column for its reasons.	Transferred from other districts.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1. Murders ...	6	6	12	...	...	6	8	1	7	6	4	...	...	...	...	8	6	11	7	18	...	14	7	4	...	...	...	7	14	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	One case of culpable homicide, which was pending last year, has this year been transferred to the class of murder: hence discrepancy in the number in column 11 of last year's statement and in column 2 of this year.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	...	4	4	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	
3. Dacoities ...	1	7	8	...	3	4	2	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	
4. Robberies ...		22	26	2	15	7	8	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	8	3	2	14	16	4	10	3	2	6	6	...	20	16	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	10	...	4	15	2	...	...	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	8	124	132	4	38	86	79	60	19	19	11	...	...	...	...	79	19	6	54	60	5	46	30	8	...	...	...	54	46	30	7	1	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	1	5	32	...	...	33	6	...	1	The case and the accused transferred to the Magistrate for trial.
6. Thefts ...	29	374	403	14	214	160	161	74	87	83	14	1	...	1	1	162	84	3	212	215	17	194	109	4	2	2	2	214	196	111	24	5	1	...	2	11	...	...	14	...	8	11	191	...	4	214	3	...	...	
7. Receiving stolen property ...	3	21	24	1	2	19	21	...	21	19	...	...	...	...	...	21	19	5	33	38	3	35	22	...	...	...	...	33	35	22	2	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	One case transferred to the Magistrate for trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																																		
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	8	54	62	6	35	19	18	6	12	12	3	4	4	...	...	18	12	2	150	152	...	151	44	1	28	28	...	178	179	44	8	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, II	13	84	97	4	43	41	40	12	28	22	10	8	7	1	1	41	23	16	68	84	2	71	30	11	17	17	4	85	88	34	13	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	35	2	...	...	
,, III	25	259	284	14	111	148	137	89	48	40	22	1	...	1	1	138	41	11	133	144	12	116	58	15	10	10	4	143	126	62	23	2	1	1	...	11	...	1	14	...	2	9	96	...	4	111	11	...	1	
,, IV	...	40	40	...	38	2	2	...	2	2	...	11	10	1	1	3	3	...	20	20	...	20	2	...	21	21	3	41	41	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	23	11	...	38	...	...	
,, V	40	490	530	21	292	198	200	81	119	112	17	40	33	7	6	207	118	8	310	318	19	286	145	13	75	75	12	335	361	157	32	8	1	...	2	17	1	...	21	...	13	15	249	9	6	292	8	...	...	
Total ...	86	927	1,013	45	519	408	397	188	209	188	52	64	54	10	9	407	197	37	681	718	33	644	279	40	151	151	23	832	795	302	76	10	2	1	3	35	1	3	45	...	19	28	421	21	30	519	38	1	1	
Other Offences.																																																		
Class VI	1	152	153	...	42	110	109	2	107	107	2	74	13	61	57	170	164	1	166	167	2	163	118	1	241	241	128	467	404	246	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	40	...	...	42	1	...	1	
Grand Total ...	87	1,079	1,166	45	561	518	506	190	316	295	54	138	67	71	66	577	361	38	847	885	35	807	397	41	392	392	151	1,239	1,199	548	77	10	2	1	3	35	1	3	45	1	19	29	461	21	30	561	39	1	2	One case with an accused transferred to the Thagi and Dacoity Department.
				606																																												

Percentages, Sholápur.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	75	86	50	50
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	38	75	21	30
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	24	100	58	65
6. Thefts	52	95	52	56
7. Receiving stolen property ...	90	90	58	63
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	67	100	29	29
„ II	55	79	41	42
„ III	29	83	45	50
„ IV	100	100	10	10
„ V	56	94	48	51
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	47	90	41	43
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	98	100	71	72
Grand Total ...	58	93	47	49

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
3,265	28,278	31,543	7,057	22	20	277	297	177	60	3,346

N.B.—The discrepancy between column 11 of last year's statement and column 1 of this statement is due to the fact that property in excluded cases has been omitted.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	3	14	17	..	2	12	11	2	9	8	4	..	..	..	..	11	8	3	20	23	..	23	12	..	..	..	..	20	23	12	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	1	8	9	1	3	5	4	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	8	8	..	6	6	2	..	..	..	8	6	6	
3. Dacoities	..	3	3	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	9	9	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	9	9	9	
4. Robberies	4	18	22	1	12	6	4	2	2	2	5	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	23	24	2	17	3	5	..	..	..	23	17	3	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ..	*4	44	48	..	6	38	36	27	9	7	6	..	..	..	..	36	7	5	31	36	..	36	13	..	..	..	..	31	36	13	
6. Thefts	†81	465	546	41	108	357	328	110	218	204	69	5	..	5	5	333	209	18	503	521	20	468	313	33	58	58	13	561	526	326	
7. Receiving stolen property	2	14	16	1	..	14	12	1	11	11	3	..	..	..	..	12	11	..	22	22	1	17	13	4	..	..	..	22	17	13	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Class I.	2	14	16	1	2	12	13	..	13	12	..	1	..	1	1	14	13	..	34	34	2	32	18	..	24	24	8	58	56	26	
„ II.	30	109	139	17	37	72	67	5	62	54	18	6	..	6	4	73	58	15	156	171	3	162	75	6	47	47	9	203	209	84	
„ III.	18	93	111	9	29	64	55	54	21	17	18	4	..	4	1	59	18	9	93	102	5	92	32	5	11	11	1	104	103	33	
„ IV.	6	14	20	4	8	6	5	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	12	15	..	15	2	..	..	..	..	12	15	2	
„ V.	†96	545	641	51	137	408	371	123	248	232	82	20	..	20	12	391	244	21	590	611	23	549	349	39	125	125	24	715	674	373	
Total ..	†152	775	927	295		562	511	162	349	317	121	31	..	31	18	542	335	48	885	933	33	850	476	50	207	207	42	1,092	1,057	518	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI.	10	251	261	2	2	249	245	2	243	235	12	6	..	6	5	251	240	7	307	314	..	304	263	10	7	7	5	314	311	268	
Grand Total ..	†162	1,026	1,188	299		811	756	164	592	552	133	7	..	37	23	793	575	55	1,192	1,247	33	1,154	739	60	214	214	47	1,406	1,368	786	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*) C. P. C. ..	..	..	..	..
Compounded	..	4	..	4
Turned out non-cognizable	3	25	3	25
Declared maliciously false	28	184	29	186
Declared false owing to mistake of fact or law.	51	..	52	..
Total ..	82	213	84	215

* 4 undetected cases of previous years were detected this year.
† In this 7 undetected cases of previous years have been included: these were detected this year, Hence the difference in column 2 of this year's statement and column 11 of that for the last year under head "Thefts."

Percentages, Belgaum.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	72·7	88·8	52·1	52·1
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100·	100·	100·	100·
3. Dacoities	100·	100·	100·	100·
4. Robberies	50·	100·	15·	17·6
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	19·4	77·7	36·1	36·1
6. Thefts...	62·1	93·5	64·1	66·8
7. Receiving stolen property ...	91·6	100·	72·2	76·4
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	92·3	92·3	52·9	56·2
„ II	80·5	87·0	45·4	46·2
„ III	30·9	80·9	32·9	34·7
„ IV	40·	40·	13·3	13·3
„ V	62·5	93·5	61·	63·5
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	62·	90·8	53·9	56·
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	95·9	96·7	86·5	86·5
Grand Total ...	73·	93·2	62·2	64·

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
5,285	53,596	58,881	51,639	87·7	24	378	402	270	67·1	8,048

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS												REMARKS.	
	Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Details of Excluded Cases under Indian Penal Code.	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*).)	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.					
				Col. 2.	Col. 3.																											
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
1. Murders	3	24	27	...	3	2	(*1*) 15	3	11	6	9	...	...	...	...	15	6	4	22	(*1*) 26	...	21	7	4	...	...	...	22	21	7			
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	(*b*) 1	4	5	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	(*4*) 1	2	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	1			
3. Dacoities	(*c*) 4	6	10	...	1	5	8	1	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	8	5	4	43	47	...	43	33	4	1	1	...	44	44	33			
4. Robberies	(*d*) 2	27	29	2	18	9	3	1	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	(*5*) 4	18	22	2	20	2	...	1	1	...	19	21	2			
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	(*a*) 15	242	257	2	40	202	187	147	40	37	28	...	...	...	...	187	37	(*6*) 4	105	109	4	101	62	4	...	...	...	105	101	62			
6. Thefts	(*a*) 32	437	469	16	206	231	207	63	144	125	40	7	6	1	1	208	126	13	369	(*6*) 382	42	305	198	34	13	13	3	382	318	201			
7. Receiving stolen property ...	(*3*) 6	32	38	4	4	28	28	2	26	22	2	1	...	1	1	29	23	2	85	87	...	87	57	...	2	2	1	87	89	58			
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																	
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2			
Class I	(*e*) 7	73	80	2	44	29	26	...	26	22	8	39	28	11	3	37	25	61	206	267	1	229	133	37	215	200	13	421	429	146			
,, II	(*f*) 21	166	187	7	91	75	(*2*) 66	12	53	38	23	8	4	4	1	70	39	15	139	(*9*) 154	9	126	61	17	25	25	1	164	151	62			
,, III	(*g*) 26	264	290	9	71	193	182	116	66	48	28	1	...	1	1	183	49	(*7*) 12	188	200	7	182	107	11	25	25	6	213	207	113			
,, IV	(*h*) 5	63	68	5	43	20	13	5	8	5	7	13	8	5	2	18	7	...	42	42	...	37	8	5	35	35	3	77	72	11			
,, V	(*i*) 55	744	799	28	330	414	363	154	209	181	78	43	28	15	6	378	187	(*7*) 20	583	603	47	510	322	46	132	131	17	715	641	339			
Total ...	114	1,310	1,424	51	579	731	650	287	362	294	144	104	68	36	13	686	307	108	1,160	1,268	64	1,086	633	116	432	416	40	1,592	1,502	673			
Other Offences.																																	
Class VI...	4	77	81	2	27	50	42	2	40	23	10	15	5	10	10	52	33	1	92	93	21	69	47	3	39	39	28	131	108	75			
Grand Total ...	118	1,387	1,505	53	606	781	69	289	402	317	154	119	73	46	23	738	340	109	1,252	1,361	85	1,155	680	119	471	455	68	1,723	1,610	748			

Details of Excluded Cases under Indian Penal Code.	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code	3	18
Compounded	...	20
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	3
Turned out non-cognizable ...	5	15
Total ...	8	56
Declared maliciously false ...	13	110
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	30	413
Total ...	43	523
Grand Total ...	51	579
		630

Details of those entered against Grand Total.	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code	3	18
Compounded	...	20
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	5
Turned out non-cognizable ...	8	19
Total ...	11	62
Declared maliciously false ...	10	123
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	32	421
Total ...	42	544
Grand Total ...	53	606
		659

(*a*) Out of 15 cases shown as "House-breaking with intent to commit theft," 5 were included last year under classes III and V, *i.e.* under Serial Nos. 36 and 43 of Statement A, Part I. This year they have been brought under "House-breaking with intent to commit theft."
(*b*) 1 case of attempt at murder was decided under Section 326, Indian Penal Code.
(*c*) 2 cases of dacoity, which were classed last year as not brought to trial, were detected this year.
(*d*) 1 case of robbery was decided as "theft".
(*e*) 1 case decided under class III.
(*f*) 1 case, which was decided last year as not brought to trial, has been detected this year.
(*g*) See remark (*e*).
(*h*) See remark (*f*).
(*i*) cases, which were classed last year as not brought to trial, have been detected this year.

(*1*) 1 case ended by the lunacy of the accused. Therefore, there is a difference of 1 in columns 7 and 8+9; also in 20 and 21+22 and 24.
(*2*) 1 case ended by the death of the accused.
(*3*) 5 cases of theft are classed as receiving stolen property.
(*4*) 1 case with 4 persons was decided under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code.
(*5*) 1 case with 2 persons was decided under Section 451 of the Indian Penal Code.
(*6*) The difference of 3 also is caused, as some cases were decided under other heads.
(*7*) 1 case "with one person" in Class III was decided under class V.
(*8*) 1 accused died.
(*9*) 2 accused died.

Percentages, Bijápur.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murder	40·	54·5	31·8	33·3
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	100·	100·	50·	50·
3. Dacoities	62·5	71·4	76·7	76·7
4. Robberies	66·6	100·	9·09	10·
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	19·7	92·5	59·04	61·3
6. Thefts	60·3	86·8	56·8	64·9
7. Receiving stolen property ...	78·5	84·6	65·5	65·5
Abetments	.....	.....	100·	100·
Class I	84·6	84·6	57·8	58·07
„ II	57·5	71·6	44·5	48·4
„ III	26·3	72·7	56·6	58·7
„ IV	38·4	62·5	21·6	21·6
„ V	49·8	86·6	57·8	63·1
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	45·2	81·2	54·9	58·2
Class VI—Offences under other laws	54·7	57·5	52·2	68·1
Grand Total ...	45·8	78·8	54·7	58·8

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
4,697	42,568	47,265	14,869	31·4	43	404	447	302	67·5	1,154

Description of Crime.	Cases. Police Cases or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Col. 2.	Cases excluded from Col. 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Persons. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	1	18	19	...	2	16	14	4	(*r*) 9	6	3	...	...	...	...	14	6	1	22	23	1	(*p*) 16	7	5	10	10	...	32	26	7	(*r*) 1 case ended by death of accused.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	1	4	5	...	3	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	4	14	...	14	...	...	1	1	...	5	15	...	(*s*) 2 cases ended by escape of do.
3. Dacoities	(*a*) 2	6	8	...	2	4	6	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	32	26	58	...	58	25	...	...	...	...	26	58	25	(*t*) 2 cases ended by death of accused.
4. Robberies ...	(*b*) 1	35	36	1	25	10	7	4	3	3	3	2	2	...	...	7	3	...	12	12	...	11	7	1	3	3	...	15	14	7	(*u*) 2 cases ended by escape.
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	(*c*) 10	180	190	4	44	136	138	102	(*s*) 35	33	4	...	...	...	...	138	33	...	79	79	1	(*q*) 77	47	...	7	7	2	86	84	49	(*v*) 2 cases ended by death and 2 by escapes.
6. Thefts	(*c*) 13	390	403	8	167	223	201	69	(*s*) 131	123	27	4	2	2	1	203	124	(*e*) 3	244	247	24	(*q*) 215	156	7	29	29	4	273	244	160	(*y*) 1 died.
7. Receiving stolen property ...	(*d*) 2	11	13	1	4	7	6	...	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	7	5	(*f*) 2	20	22	...	21	11	1	3	3	2	23	24	13	(*q*) 2 escaped.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															(*e*) 1 transferred to head Receiving stolen property, and 1 omitted, as his offence was non-cognizable.
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*f*) 1 accused transferred to this head—*vide* note (*e*).
Class I	(*g*) 3	26	29	1	8	18	14	1	13	12	6	6	3	3	3	17	15	...	49	49	...	48	39	1	24	24	3	73	72	42	(*m*) 2 died.
,, II	(*h*) 14	144	158	7	72	72	64	14	(*t*) 48	39	15	14	10	4	3	68	42	16	126	142	2	(*m*) 115	47	23	55	55	13	181	170	60	(*l*) 1 omitted, the charge having turned out non-cognizable.
,, III	(*i*) 6	136	142	3	75	61	58	22	36	25	6	11	7	4	2	62	27	34	108	142	7	131	50	4	56	56	14	164	187	64	(*n*) 2 accused escaped.
,, IV	1	20	21	1	16	4	4	...	4	3	...	20	17	3	2	7	5	...	6	6	...	6	2	...	43	43	4	49	49	6	(*o*) { 2 died. 2 escaped.
,, V	(*j*) 30	735	765	16	266	469	448	265	(*u*) 181	166	35	34	19	15	7	463	173	(*l*) 10	360	370	25	(*n*) 335	223	8	100	100	19	460	435	242	
Total ...	54	1,061	1,115	28	437	624	588	302	282	245	62	85	56	29	17	617	262	60	649	709	34	635	361	36	278	278	53	927	913	414	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	(*k*)...	*97	97	...	25	72	56	...	56	56	16	18	2	16	11	72	67	...	88	88	...	87	67	1	46	32	17	134	119	84	
Grand Total ...	54	1,158	1,212	28	462	696	644	302	(*v*) 338	301	78	103	58	45	28	689	329	60	737	797	34	(*o*) 722	428	37	324	310	70	1,061	1,032	498	

* Includes 8 Penal Code cases.

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), C. P. C.	...	8	...	8
Compounded	1	12	1	12
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable	3	33	3	33
Declared maliciously false	3	82	3	82
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	21	302	21	327
Total ...	28	437	28	462

Percentages, Dhárwár.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders...	42·8	66·6	38·8	43·7
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	66·6	80·	43·1	43·1
4. Robberies	42·8	100·	63·6	63·6
5 House-breaking with intent to commit theft	23·9	94·2	59·4	61·03
6. Thefts	61·1	93·8	65·	72·5
7. Receiving stolen property ...	66·6	66·6	52·3	52·3
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	85·71	92·3	81·2	81·2
„ II	60·9	81·2	39·4	40·8
„ III	43·1	69·4	36·23	38·1
„ IV	75·	75·	33·33	33·3
„ V	37·	91·7	61·6	66·5
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	41·6	86·8	53·6	56·8
Class VI.—Offences under other laws...	100·	100·	77·	77·
Grand Total ...	46·7	89·05	56·3	59·2

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
*931	38,795	39,726	26,089	65·6	9	334	343	331	96·5	3,775

* Exclusive of the sum of Rs. 11,095 involved in pending cases of 1890 excluded in 1891.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Kánara, for 1891.

Description of Crime.	Cases.															Persons.												
	Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks.
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
				Col. 2.	Col. 3.																								
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	...	6	6	...	...	6	3	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	7	7	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	7	2	1	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
3. Dacoities	3	3	6	...	...	3	5	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	12	13	...	13	10	...	...	...	...	12	13	10	
4. Robberies	3	16	19	1	7	9	8	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	8	6	3	...	...	1	1	...	9	4	...	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft.	27	131	158	5	14	117	124	110	14	10	15	1	1	...	...	124	10	*6	21	27	1	25	12	1	10	10	...	31	35	12	
6. Thefts	36	347	383	16	161	186	166	106	59	55	40	18	14	4	3	170	58	*7	169	176	11	141	59	23	68	68	10	237	209	69	1 accused in 1 case is lunatic.
7. Receiving stolen property.	...	5	5	...	3	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	7	7	...	7	5	...	1	1	...	8	8	5	* 15 persons were pending at the end of 1890 against entry "Thefts". Out of this number 2 persons were transferred to non-cognizable return during 1891.
				210																											
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abtements...	...	... 6	7	... 1	... 1	5	... 4	...	... 4	... 4	... 1	1	1	...	...	4	4	...	28	28	...	23	15	5	29	29	...	57	52	15	
Class I	1	40	44	3	19	21	17	2	15	13	5	8	5	3	3	20	16	1	71	72	2	66	23	4	34	34	7	105	100	30	
,, II	4	170	203	6	31	139	146	123	23	15	20	3	1	2	1	148	16	7	46	53	6	45	24	2	21	21	3	67	66	27	
,, III	33	9	9	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	7	7	...	11	11	...	
,, IV	1	8	423	19	183	200	177	109	67	63	44	33	23	10	5	187	68	8	190	198	12	162	70	23	89	89	12	279	251	82	1 accused in one case is lunatic.
,, V	40	383																													
Total ...	79	607	686	270		367	344	*234	109	95	72	47	31	16	9	360	104	16	339	355	20	300	132	34	180	180	22	519	480	154	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI.	...	86	86	...	24	62	60	...	60	58	2	55	10	45	43	105	101	...	122	122	1	121	75	...	76	76	50	198	197	125	
Grand Total ...	79	693	772	294		429	404	234	169	153	74	102	41	61	52	465	205	16	461	477	21	421	207	34	256	256	72	717	677	279	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column.		Grand Total. Column.	
	5 (*a*).	5 (*b*).	5 (*a*).	5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code	1	3	1	8
Compaunded	...	...	...	...
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable	1	7	1	8
Declared maliciously false	6	30	6	30
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	22	200	22	223
Total ...	30	240	30	264

Pending Cases shown in col. 2.

House-breaking &c.	27
Theft	36
	63

The figure 63 includes 4 cases of "House-breaking" which were last year (1890) not shown under the head "Thefts," as no property was stolen. They were shown in class III only.

Class III.—Of the 34 cases shown as pending at the end of 1890, 1 case with 1 accused was transferred during 1891 to class V (decided by trial under Section 379, Indian Penal Code.)
Class V.—39 cases and 2 persons were pending at the end of 1890.
1 case with 1 accused transferred from class III.
... 2 accused transferred to non-cognizable register.

Percentages, Kánara.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, Column 10 on Column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, Column 10 on Column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, Column 23 on total of Column 20 less total of Column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, Column 23 on Column 22.
1. Murders	33·33	50·	25·	50·
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	20·	33·3·	76·92	76·92
4. Robberies	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft... ...	8·06	71·42	46·15	48·
6. Thefts	33·13	93·22	38·56	41·84
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100·	100·	71·42	71·42
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	100·	100·	65·21	65·21
„ II	76·47	86·66	33·82	34·84
„ III	10·27	65·21	47·05	53·33
„ IV	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	35·59	94·02	40·	43·2
Total for I. P. C. cases.	27·61	87·15	41·12	44·
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	96·6	96·6	61·47	61·98
Grand Total ...	37·87	90·53	46·72	49·16

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	3	5	6	7	8	6	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
*13,274 0 5	39,360 8 2	52,634 8 7	16,831 1 9	3,197	44	318	362	156	48·61	10,679 13 4

* Exclusive of amount in pending cases of previous year excluded in 1891.

Description of Crime.	Cases.																Persons.												Details of Column 5 (*a*).						Details of Column 5 (*b*).						Remarks.
	Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.																	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), C. P. C.	Compounded.	Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	Turned out non-cognizable.	Declared maliciously false.	Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law.	Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), C. P. C.	Compounded.	Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	Turned out non-cognizable.	Declared maliciously false.	Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law.	
				Column 2.	Column 3.																																			
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31											32
1. Murders	2	8	10	..	1	7	6	1	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	6	1	6	14	20	..	18	5	2	..	..	..	14	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	1	6	7	..	1	5	*5	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	5	3	1	5	*6	..	4	3	1	2	2	..	7	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	*1 case ended by death of man.
3. Dacoities	..	2	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Robberies ..	(1) 1	11	12	..	7	4	4	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	6	6	..	4	3	2	..	..	..	6	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ..	1	54	55	..	11	43	25	18	7	7	19	..	..	..	..	25	7	..	16	16	..	13	9	3	1	..	..	17	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	
6. Thefts ..	28	535	563	13	344	191	141	24	117	111	65	.. 5	.. 1	.. 4	.. 4	145	115	(6) 3	236	239	9	224	170	6	105	99	19	341	323	189	..	..	..	1	1	11	..	..	..	7	11	326	
7. Receiving stolen property ..	..	3	3	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																									
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Class I	2	61	63	2	42	19	11	1	10	9	8	1	1	..	..	11	9	..	61	61	..	51	22	10	59	54	7	120	105	29	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	1	33	
„ II	(2) 12	80	92	1	80	41	*35	5	29	25	16	3	1	2	2	37	27	(3) 9	60	*69	..	64	37	4	14	14	3	74	78	40	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	34	*1 case ended by death of man.
„ III	(5) 10	160	170	2	80	80	64	34	30	29	25	4	4	..	..	64	29	1	65	66	2	58	35	6	17	16	..	82	74	35	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	9	1	4	66	
„ IV	..	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	6	6	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	
„ V	(5) 36	727	763	19	504	223	162	31	131	124	78	36	21	15	7	177	131	(6) 3	291	294	9	275	179	10	128	121	23	419	396	202	..	1	..	1	1	16	..	21	..	9	15	459	
Total ..	60	1,035	1,095	24	672 (696)	363	272	71	200	187	127	45	28	17	9	289	196	13	480	493	11	451	273	30	224	211	33	704	662	306	..	1	..	2	1	20	..	22	9	22	22	597	
Other Offences.																																									
Class VI	2	61	63	1	17	44	40	..	40	40	5	71	10	61	59	101	99	(4) 1	89	90	5	81	66	4	205	203	158	294	284	224	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	16	
Grand Total ..	62	1,096	1,158	25	689 (714)	407	312	71	240	227	132	116	38	78	68	390	295	14	569	583	16	532	339	34	429	414	191	998	946	530	..	1	..	2	1	21	..	22	9	23	22	613	

(1) 1 case transferred from the Karjat Tałuka.
(2) 5 cases do. do.
(5) 2 cases which were under class III last year have this year been transferred to class V, and 9 cases were transferred to class III and 20 to class V from the Karjat Tałuka and Khálápur Petha.

(3) 6 persons transferred from the Karjat Tałuka.
(4) 1 person do. do.
(6) The number of persons shown is that transferred from the Karjat Táluka, 2 persons who were pending last year could not be traced, and have, therefore, been omitted.

Percentages, Kolába.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	16·6	20·	2·7	26·7
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	60·	75·	60·	75·
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	50·	100·	75·	75·
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	28·	100·	69·23	69·23
6. Thefts	78·72	94·87	72·96	75·88
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100·	100·	100·	100·
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	81·81	90·	43·13	43·13
„ II	71·42	86·20	56·92	57·81
„ III	45·31	96·6	58·3	60·34
„ IV	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	76·54	94·65	63·02	65·09
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	68·75	93·50	58·96	60·53
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	100·	100·	76·74	81·48
Grand Total ...	72·75	94·58	61·74	63·72

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
*2,537	13,631	16,168	3,589	22·19	24	179	203	145	71·42	7,605

* Exclusive of amount in pending cases of previous year excluded in 1891.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years whether in the Courts, or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	1	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	2	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	2	4	6	...	3	1	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	2	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	
3. Dacoities	...	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	35	*35	...	9	6	25	...	...	...	35	9	6	
4. Robberies	2	17	19	1	17	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	9	9	...	9	10	...	
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft ...	11	87	98	8	51	36	32	10	22	21	7	1	1	...	...	32	21	...	32	32	...	31	21	1	4	4	1	36	35	22	
6. Thefts	37	664	701	30	516	148	126	21	105	104	29	13	5	8	5	134	109	2	155	†157	13	138	117	5	163	179	27	318	317	144	
7. Receiving stolen property	...	3	3	...	1	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	5	5	...	5	4	...	1	1	...	6	6	4	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I...	3	48	51	3	32	16	9	...	9	5	7	6	1	5	3	14	8	8	111	119	...	113	69	6	139	136	18	250	249	87	
„ II...	9	49	58	3	34	15	20	1	19	17	1	6	2	4	2	24	19	4	51	55	2	53	30	...	32	32	12	83	85	42	
„ III...	13	152	165	9	106	46	41	13	28	25	9	4	4	...	...	41	25	1	79	‡80	1	51	30	27	25	25	1	104	76	31	
„ IV...	1	26	27	1	24	2	2	...	2	2	...	3	2	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	6	30	30	6	
„ V...	42	800	842	35	622	178	141	22	122	118	41	23	12	11	7	155	125	2	176	§178	13	159	130	5	225	236	40	401	395	170	
				51	818																										
Total ...	68	1,075	1,143	869		257	216	36	180	167	58	42	21	21	12	237	179	15	417	432	16	376	259	38	451	459	77	868	835	336	
Other Offences..																															
Class VI...	4	109	113	...	20	89	91	2	89	88	2	395	17	378	370	469	458	5	119	124	6	116	92	2	419	419	384	538	535	476	
				51	838																										
Grand Total ...	72	1,184	1,256	889		346	307	38	269	255	60	437	38	399	382	706	637	20	536	556	22	492	351	40	870	878	461	1,406	1,370	812	

* 1 was given Queen's pardon. † 1 died. ‡ 1 was given Queen's pardon. § 1 died.

CASES.

The difference between the figures in column 2 of this statement and those in column 11 of the last year's statement is due to the following reasons :—

(1) There were 2 cases shown as pending at the end of 1890 against "Murders," of which 1 was afterwards decided to be "Culpable homicide," and, therefore, only 1 case is shown in column 2 of this statement.

(2) No cases were shown as pending at the end of 1890 against "Attempts at murder and culpable homicides;" but 1 case as stated above and 1 of "rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt" were afterwards decided to be "culpable homicide." So 2 cases are shown in column 2 of this statement.

(3) In cases of "Theft," including "House-breaking with intent to commit theft", shown as pending at the end of 1890, there were 11 cases of "House-breaking" and 35 cases of "Theft;" but 2 cases of "Theft," which were disposed of (as not brought to trial) in previous years, were subsequently brought to trial during the year 1891, and hence 37 cases of theft are shown in column 2 of this statement.

(4) Out of 14 cases shown as pending at the end of 1890 against "Class III," as the Magistrate afterwards changed the section of the offence, 1 is deducted from this class and added to "Class V."

(5) There were 39 cases shown as pending at the end of 1890 and 1 owing to the change of section of the offence, as stated above, and 2 cases of "Theft," which were disposed of in previous years, were brought to trial during the year 1891. So 3 more cases are shown in column 2 of this statement.

(6) The difference in column 11 of the last year's statement and column 2 of this statement against "Total" and "Grand Total" is due to the fact that 2 cases disposed of in previous years were brought to trial in 1891.

PERSONS.

Of the 3 persons shown as under arrest at the close of 1890 against "Murders," 1 deducted from "Murder" is added to "Attempts at murder and culpable homicides," as the case was afterwards decided to be "Culpable homicide."

No persons shown as under arrest at the end of 1890 against "Attempts at murder and culpable homicides," but 1, as stated above under the heading "Murder," and the other, who was pending at the close of 1890 under the heading "Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt," which offence was afterwards decided to be "Culpable homicide," are shown in column 18 of this statement.

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Col. 5(*a*).	Total. Col. 5(*b*).	Grand Total. Col. 5(*a*).	Grand Total. Col. 5(*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code	...	29	...	29
Compounded	...	14	...	14
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	1	...	1
Turned out non-cognizable...	2	18	2	18
Declared maliciously false	1	35	1	36
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	48	721	48	740
Total ...	51	818	51	838

Percentages, Ratnágiri.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	66·6	66·6	75·	75·
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	66·6	66·6	50·	50·
3. Dacoities	100·	100·	60·	66·6
4. Robberies	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. House-breaking with intent to commit theft	65·6	95·4	67·7	67·7
6. Thefts	82·5	99·	76·97	84·8
7. Receiving stolen property ...	100·	100·	80·	80·
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	55·5	55·5	61·06	61·06
„ II	85·	89·5	54·5	56·6
„ III	60·98	89·3	56·6	58·8
„ IV	100·	100·	.....	.....
„ V	81·9	96·7	75·1	81·8
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	77·3	92·8	65·7	68·9
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	96·7	98·9	75·4	79·3
Grand Total ...	83·	94·8	68·02	71·3

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
182	19,581	19,763	8,234	41·7	5	203	208	154	74	5,555

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. II.—Showing the number of Licenses issued under the Arms Act in the Districts of Bombay Presidency for the year 1891.

District.	Licenses issued and renewed.				Penalties.				Remarks.
	Dealing in Arms and Ammunition.	Possession or carrying of Arms.		Miscellaneous, Journeys, &c.	Cases.	Amount of Fine imposed.			
		Fire-arms.	Other Arms.			Rs.	a.	p.	
Sind.									
Karáchi ...	20	687	178	495	20	88	0	0	
Hyderabad ...	19	723	352	10	12	85	0	0	Rs. 35 only recovered.
Thar and Párkar ...	5	378	13	30	3	60	0	0	
Shikárpur ...	15	373	306	201	17	153	0	0	
Upper Sind Frontier.	3	242	21	107	12	111	0	0	In one of these 12 cases the accused were discharged under Section 253, Criminal Procedure Code.
Total ...	62	2,403	870	843	64	497	0	0	
Northern Division.									
Ahmedabad ...	11	181	589	319	51	334	12	0	Fines imposed in 37 cases.
Kaira	5	75	592	6	20	150	0	0	
Panch Mahals ...	2	125	304	...	21	147	12	0	
Broach... ...	3	91	198	...	23*	206	2	0	* 2 cases of 1890 included.
Surat	13	155	24	3	2†	10	0	0	†Of these 1 ended in conviction and 1 discharged.
Thána	18	993	22	...	9	20	8	0	
Total ...	52	1,620	1,729	328	126	869	2	0	
Central Division.									
Ahmednagar ...	30	838	316	1	11	85	0	0	
Khándesh ...	38	491	300	35	23	176	8	0	Total convicted cases 23, out of which in 11 cases fine is imposed.
Násik	14	490	213	6	14	141	0	0	
Poona	44	119	94	...	32	313	0	0	
Sátára	19	220	(a) 78	2	6	33	0	0	(a) 42 is the number of licenses issued or renewed for combined purposes, that is for fire-arms as well as other arms together.
Sholápur ...	29	562	239	40	8	68	8	0	
Total ...	174	2,720	1,240	84	94	817	0	0	
Southern Division.									
Belgaum ...	23	978	254	2	12	19	0	0	
Bijápur ...	5	450	74	...	5	90	0	0	
Dhárwár ...	17	532	74	7	1	5	0	0	
Kánara... ...	10	1,577	4	82	12	42	0	0	In connection with these 12 cases 13 persons were arrested, of whom 10 were convicted.
Kolába... ...	9	1,452	29	1	2	4	0	0	
Ratnágiri ...	53	3,926	27	2	4	24	0	0	
Total ...	117	8,915	462	94	36	184	9	0	
Grand Total ...	405	15,658	4,361	1,349	320	2,367	2	0	

By order,

A. R. MAIDMENT, Personal Assistant,

for Inspector-General of Police.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. III.—Escapes and Re-captures during the year 1891.

District.	From Jails.	From Lock-ups.	From the custody of		Total Escapes.	Number re-captured.	Percentage of Re-captures to Escapes.	Remarks.
			District Police.	Village Police.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sind.								
Karáchi	1	...	2	...	3	2	66·6	
Hyderabad	...	1	3	...	4	3	75·	
Thar and Párkar ...	3	...	2	...	5	3	60·	
Shikárpur	4	1	9	...	14	8	57·14	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	2	...	2	1*	50·	*The accused was judicially punished.
Total ...	8	2	18	...	28	17	60·7	
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad ...	1	1	11	1	14	10	71·42	2 at large, 1 drowned, 1 killed.
Kaira	1	...	1	...	2	2	100·	
Panch Maháls ...	...	...	2	1	3	3	100·	
Broach	...	...	1	2	3	3	100·	
Surat	...	...	2	1	3	2	66·16	
Thána	7	..	1	...	8	6	75·0	
Total ...	9	1	18	5	33	26	78·7	
Central Division.								
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	1	1	2	2	100·	
Khándesh	3	1	...	4	8	7	87·5	
Násik	...	...	2	...	2	2	100·	
Poona	...	...	2	...	2	1	50·	
Sátára	...	...	2	5	7	7	100·	
Sholápur	...	1	1	...	2	1	50·	
Total ...	3	2	8	10	23	20	86·9	
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	...	...	3	2	5	6†	100·	†This includes the 1 of the previous year re-captured this year.
Bijápur	1	...	2	2	5	4	80·	
Dhárwár	2	1	1	1	5	2	40·	
Kánara	...	...	1	...	1	1	100·	The accused re-captured was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.
Kolába	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ratnágiri	...	...	1	...	1	2	100·	The prisoner was re-captured during 1891 who had escaped from jail in 1879, and had been at large ever since.
Total ...	3	1	8	5	17	15	88·2	
Grand Total ...	23	6	52	20	101	78	77·2	

By order,

A. R. MAIDMENT, Personal Assistant,
for Inspector-General of Police.

Annual and Periodical Reports—

Report on the state of crime and the working of the Police in the several divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1891.

No. 7068 of 1892.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th December 1892.

Letter from the Inspector-General of Police, No. 5616, dated the 1st August 1892—Submitting the Annual Report on the state of crime and the working of the Police in the several districts in the Northern, Central, Southern and Sind Divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1891, with the remarks of the Commissioners thereon.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Inspector-General of Police on the administration of the District Police during the year 1891, though dated the 18th June, was only received by Government on the 2nd August 1892. Though the delay appears to have been unavoidable, it is hoped that the Inspector-General will succeed in future in causing it to reach Government complete not later than the 1st July.

2. Comparing the figures in Statement A, Parts I and II, with those for 1890, it appears that 140,366 cognisable and non-cognisable cases were reported in 1891, as compared with 105,898 in 1890 and 95,458 in 1889, and that 186,477 persons, actually appeared before the Courts for trial, during the year under review, as against 161,718 in 1890 and 150,644 in 1889. The total number of persons convicted was 57,874 or 31 per cent. of the number tried, as compared with 28·9. which was the percentage in 1890. Taking cognisable cases only, it appears that the number reported fell from 31,191 in 1890 to 28,201 in the year under review, and that the number of persons appearing before the Courts, declined from 40,691 to 39,951. The proportion of persons convicted to those arrested for cognisable offences was 50·7 per cent. as against 54·3 per cent. in 1890 ; while the proportion of cognisable cases ending in conviction to those decided was 77·2 against 76·9 in the previous year. As in 1890, a large apparent increase in the volume of crime is accounted for entirely by an increase in the number of non-cognisable offences, while the number of cognisable offences reported again shows a satisfactory decrease. The success of the Police, however, in prosecuting persons charged with cognisable offences to a conviction continues to show a falling off. The following table compares with those of the previous year the percentages of convictions of persons appearing before the Courts in connection with cognisable offences under the Indian Penal Code, and cognisable offences under other laws (Class VI) :—

	Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of convictions.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Cognisable offences under the Indian Penal Code ...	30,426	30,921	13,727	13,288	45·1	42·9
Cognisable offences under other laws (Class VI)	10,265	9,030	8,369	6,997	81·5	77·4

The number of non-cognisable cases (112,165) reported in 1891 was more than 25 per cent. larger than the number (74,707) reported in the previous year. The number of persons convicted was 37,589 against 24,712 in 1890

giving a percentage to those arraigned of 25·3 against 20·1 in 1890. The Police were employed to make inquiries in only 1,642 of the cases reported.

3. Turning to Supplementary Statement I, it is satisfactory to notice that the decrease in the number of cognisable Indian Penal Code cases brought to the Police and the Magistrates, which was noticed in reviewing last year's report, has still been maintained, the number having fallen from 32,767 to 31,729; while the number of cases excluded as false rose from 14,292 to 14,343. The remarks contained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Government Resolution No. 6192, dated 20th November, 1891, have resulted in an almost unanimous protest on the part of District Superintendents of Police and (in some cases) of District Magistrates, against the suggestion that the large percentage of cases excluded as false was due in some measure to anxiety on the part of the Police to get a case written off when they failed to make it out. This protest comes most strongly from Ratnágiri, where the proportion (highest but one in 1890) has risen to 75·1 per cent. From the remarks of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police it would appear that, in the opinion of those officers, the cause of this large proportion of cases written off as false is to be found mainly in the nature of the land tenure in the Ratnágiri District and the density of its population, which give rise to petty disputes regarding the ownership of land, resulting in a resort to criminal complaints, sometimes maliciously false, but generally having a foundation in fact, though surrounded by circumstances having their origin in some dispute, which should properly be settled in a Civil Court. A comparison was drawn, in reviewing last year's report, between the percentages of excluded cases in the Panch Mahâls and in Ratnágiri. In the report under review the contrast is still more marked, since the percentage of cases written off in the former district has fallen to 12·1 per cent. The Inspector-General of Police, in commenting on the remarks of the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police of Ratnágiri, points out that the contention of those officers as to the cause of the large proportion of such cases in that district is directly borne out by the comparison, in that the Panch Mahâls District is scantily populated and does not offer the same inducements to people to make their petty land disputes the subject-matter of criminal complaints. The Governor in Council is fully alive to the diversity of conditions subsisting in the two districts, and, in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 6192, dated 20th November, 1891, when suggesting remedies for the state of affairs existing at Ratnágiri, the explanation now offered was contemplated as being possibly the true one. With regard to the two remedies then suggested, it would appear that, in the opinion of district officers, as Act IV of 1891 contemplates a decision after a regular trial of the case, it would involve considerable hardship to the person falsely accused, if the Police were to send all false cases to the Magistrates with a view to the summary infliction of a fine upon the false accuser; and moreover it appears that many of the cases occurring at Ratnágiri cannot properly be regarded as "frivolous or vexatious" within the meaning of the amending Act. As regards the latter point, the question would be one for decision as each case arises; but the first objection would, no doubt, prevent in many cases the attainment of the object in view. In dealing with "maliciously false complaints" the Inspector-General of Police considers that it is impracticable for the Police to send the parties before a Magistate in some of the more serious cases, because such a procedure would involve the arrest of the person falsely complained against and Messrs. Reid and Loch agree in this matter with the Inspector-General of Police. Though the conclusions to which the Inspector-General of Police comes at at the end of paragraph 10 are not very definite, it seems that, in his opinion, the responsibility for taking proceedings against a complainant for bringing a false complaint should rest with the Magistracy. The Governor in Council can only repeat, in connection with this matter, the remark made in reviewing the report for 1890, that, whenever criminal charges become a common instrument of spite, the Magistrates ought obviously to check them with a severe hand, as society itself must be shaken by a habitual perversion of judicial proceedings. The remarks of the District Magistrate of Kolâba give strong support to the suggestion that a certain number of cases were excluded, which should be returned as undetected. It is desirable that District Magistrates should call for a large number of the Police reports disposed of by the Subordinate Magistracy and closely scrutinize their decisions.

4. The following table gives for each district in the Presidency the true reported Indian Penal Code cases, and compares them with those of the previous year :—

	1890.	1891.		1890.	1891.
Sind.			*Central Division.*		
Karáchi... ...	999	944	Ahmednagar ...	393	319
Hyderabad ...	1,866	1,755	Khándesh ...	1,652	1,380
Thar and Párkar ...	428	423	Násik	696	743
Shikárpur ...	1,992	1,939	Poona... ...	1,258	1,205
Upper Sind Frontier .	430	323	Sátára ...	910	842
			Sholápur ...	593	418
Total ...	5,715	5,384			
			Total ...	5,502	4,907
Northern Division.			*Southern Division.*		
Ahmedabad ...	1,082	1,143	Belgaum ...	736	593
Kaira	928	836	Bijápur ...	722	767
Panch Mahals ...	266	254	Dhárwár ...	655	653
Broach	362	479	Kánara ...	353	383
Surat	296	334	Kolába ...	277	380
Thána	1,269	995	Ratnágiri ...	312	278
			Total ...	3,055	3,054
Total ...	4,203	4,041	Grand Total ...	18,475	17,386

5. The number of true cases decreased in every district in Sind. Three districts in the Northern Division show an increase, *viz.*, Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat. In Ahmedabad, crime of nearly every kind appears to have been on the increase, and, owing to the unsatisfactory condition into which the District Police force is reported to have fallen, detection of crime was very ineffectually carried out. Mr. H. Kennedy, who wrote the report for the year, appears to have displayed great energy in remedying the evils due to lax supervision before his transfer to Ahmedabad. On page 49 of the report the number of true Indian Penal Code cases in the Broach District is said to have increased from 347 to 475. The figures should apparently be 362 and 479, respectively, as shown in the supplementary statements. There was an increase in all the more serious forms of crime except murder, the number of cases of which fell from 14 to 12. The increase in the more serious forms of crime is attributed by the District Magistrate to the knowledge on the part of the people that no exemplary punishment would be meted out to criminals; while it is suggested that more accurate registration of complaints accounts for the increase in crime under Class V. In Surat, the increase in real crime is spread over nearly every head. The only district in the Central Division, in which real crime increased, is Násik, where robberies numbered 30 against 18 in the previous year.

In the Southern Division, while Belgaum showed a most satisfactory decrease in the record of real crime, the districts of Bijápur, Kánara and Kolába showed an increase. The figures quoted on page 72 (paragraph 2) of the report, showing the number of true Indian Penal Code cases in Bijápur for 1890 and 1891 as 680 and 794 respectively, appear again to be a mistake for 722 and 767. The number of murders and dacoities—the former already large in 1890—has seriously increased, and though an improvement in the precentages of convictions in Indian Penal Code cases is noticeable, there is still much room for improvement. The failure of the efforts of the Bijápur Police towards the detection of house-breaking cases, attributed by the Superintendent of Police to the fact that in many cases where a person is found in another's house, it is not for the purpose of committing theft, requires some other and more satisfactory explanation, since the reasons assigned for the theory are true also of any other district.

6. It is satisfactory to notice that, with the exception of attempts at murder and, culpable homicide, which rose, in the whole Presidency, from 91 to

107, and of dacoities, the number of which (97) remained the same as in 1890, there has been a decided decrease of real crime in every form. Dacoities were more common everywhere except in the Central Division, where the number decreased from 62 to 52; but of dacoities, as of robberies, the Central Division still contributes by far the largest number. The number of robberies returned, during the year under review, to the figure (296) at which it stood in 1889. That year, however, marked a considerable increase on its predecessor, and it is to be hoped that a decrease may be shown in the report for 1892. In order to effect a comparison of the theft cases of the year 1891 with those of 1890, the offences of "house-breaking with intent to commit theft," shown under a separate heading in accordance with the directions contained in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 6192, dated 20th November, 1891, have been included under "thefts," and the result shows a decrease from 12,084 to 11,593, which may be considered satisfactory. This diminution in the number of cases has not, however, been accompanied by a decrease in the amount of property stolen which, on the contrary, rose from nearly Rs. 8½ lákhs to nearly Rs. 9⅝ lákhs.

7. In reviewing the manner in which the Police coped with crime, it is noticed that in the previous year's Supplementary Statement No. 1 (Appendix A) the number of cases pending at the close of the year was shown as 2,335, and in paragraph 4 of this year's report the Inspector-General quotes that as the number remaining over for the year under review. From the statement attached to this year's report, however, it appears that 2,559 is the correct figure. The discrepancy should be explained. Whichever number be correct, however, it appears that there was a slight increase in the number of pending cases at the close of the year under review. Including the arrears, as given in the Supplementary Statement, there were 31,394 Indian Penal Code cases for disposal during the year, as against 33,632 in 1890. Of these, 14,020 were excluded, as against 14,195 in 1890; deducting these and also pending cases, there were, therefore, 14,775 cases disposed of within the year. Of these, 5,343 or 36·2 per cent. remained undetected against 7,258 out of 17,102, or 42·4 per cent. in 1890. Of the 9,411 cases decided by trial, 8,021 or 85·2 per cent. ended in conviction, as against a percentage of 83 in 1890. Including all Indian Penal Code cases disposed of, the proportion of those ending in conviction rose from 48 to 54 per cent. These satisfactory results are the more gratifying in that they are not caused by an increase in the number of cases excluded as false, but are due to fewer cases remaining undetected. The following table compares, for each division separately, the percentage of real cognisable cases ending in conviction in the past year with that in 1890 :—

		1890.	1891.
1. Sind	(Indian Penal Code Cases)	51·3	58·1
2. Northern Division	(do.)	54·4	59·7
3. Central Division	(do.)	39·8	47·3
4. Southern Division	(do.)	47·2	50·5

8. With regard to the manner in which persons were dealt with, there is a discrepancy in the statement attached to the report now under review when compared with that for the previous year, which is not explained. In column 24 of Appendix A. to last year's report, 1,136 persons were shown as under arrest or on bail, while in column 18 of the report for 1891, the number is shown as 1,116. Taking the latter as the correct number, there were 22,313 persons for disposal during the year under review, as against 22,936 in 1890. Of these, 1,316 were released without being brought to trial and 1,364 were under arrest or on bail at the close of the year, while 35 were accounted for as having escaped or died. There were thus 19,598 persons disposed of by trial against 20,310 in 1890, and the number convicted was 11,631, against 12,064, which give the same percentage of 59·3 for both years. Government notice with regret the increased number of persons under arrest or on bail at the close of the year, and that the number of persons (1,316) who were arrested but not brought to

trial is unusually large. Mr. H. Kennedy reports that, when at Ahmedabad, he noticed a general tendency on the part of the Police to arrest accused persons directly a complaint was made, without first making such inquiries as were necessary to show that the complaint had some foundation; and it seems to the Governor in Council that the same tendency may exist in other districts, and that, if orders were issued directing that arrests should only be made after a proper preliminary investigation had revealed the fact that there were good grounds for believing the truth of the complaints made, the number of persons who had to be released without undergoing a trial would be substantially diminished.

9. In paragraph 6 of his report the Inspector-General of Police has explained that the reason why, as noticed by Government in reviewing last year's report, the statistics regarding stolen property in Statement A, Part I, and those in Supplementary Statement No. I did not tally was that, in such cases as turned out on inquiry to be non-cognisable or to be false, and in which no crime was established, the amounts of property stolen and recovered were not shown in Statement A, Part I, though they appeared in Supplementary Statement No. I. Orders appear to have been issued which, if attended to, would have resulted in agreement between column 43 of Statement A, Part I and column 2 of the "Property stolen and recovered" Statement attached to Supplementary Statement No. I. The Inspector-General has explained the discrepancies for the year under review, and the following statement contrasts the figures for it and the preceding year :—

Year.	Amount stolen.	Percentage recovered.
	Rs.	
1890	11,01,989	40·7
1891	11,11,743	48·3

Though the percentage of recoveries was higher than this in 1888, the improvement in results is very satisfactory. In paragraph 7 of his report, the Inspector-General refers to several cases in which Superintendents of Police have returned a larger number of cases in which property was recovered than in which it was stolen, and, in the same way, have reported larger recoveries than losses. In some districts it appears that property is sometimes recovered which was stolen in surrounding Native territory, while in other districts the explanation is that the property recovered was stolen in previous years, and is shown as "recovered," but is not shown in the columns which show the losses. With regard to the first point, Government agree with the Commissioner, Northern Division, that only property with regard to which an offence has been committed in British territory should be shown in the returns; and as regards the latter the Inspector-General is right in supposing that the principle acted on is wrong. The entries in the columns (40 and 43 of Statement A, Part I) which show the number of cases in which property was stolen and the amount stolen, respectively, should, of course, include cases pending from previous years and the amount of property involved in such cases. The suggestions made by the Inspector-General of Police in paragraph 7 of his report for securing uniformity in future returns are approved; but the Governor in Council does not consider it advisable to ignore altogether all property stolen in years antecedent to the year immediately preceding the year under report, and in order that a record may be maintained of such cases, an additional column should be added to the memorandum, of "Property stolen and recovered" headed "Value of property alleged to have been stolen before the "year——," the blank space in this heading being filled in with the number of the year preceding the year under report.

10. The total number of cognisable offences under Class VI reported to the Police or sent to them for investigation was 6,058, as compared with 7,132 in the previous year, the decrease being probably due, as suggested by the Inspector-General, to the fact that offences under the new District Police Act are classed as non-cognisable. There were 6,594 persons for disposal

in connection with this class of offences during the year, as against 7,981 in 1890. Of the former number, 5,176, or 78 per cent., were prosecuted to conviction, as against 6,687, or 83 per cent., in 1890. The Police were thus less successful than in the previous year.

11. The large increase in the number of non-cognisable cases would at first sight seem to require special explanation. The reason of a large proportion of that increase has, however, been correctly attributed by Mr. Loch to the fact that municipal cases for the recovery of arrears of taxes are now tried as regular criminal cases. The increase is chiefly confined to the Northern and Central Divisions, and it does not appear that there has really been a serious increase in non-cognisable crime.

12. With reference to paragraph 24 (1) of his report, the Inspector-General of Police is referred to Government Resolution No. 690, dated 5th February 1892. Although the low percentage of convictions obtained in Sessions cases is to be regretted, Government agree with the remarks of the Commissioner, C.D., on this point, and do not consider that the result can be attributed to any one cause. As to the question raised in paragraph 24(4) of the Inspector-General's report, Government would prefer, before issuing any orders on the subject of *post-mortem* examinations by Hospital Assistants, to be in possession of fuller information on the subject than is contained in Mr. Holland's report and the remarks of the District Magistrate, Belgaum. The Inspector-General of Police should call for reports from all Superintendents of Police of any instances, in which it would appear that Hospital Assistants have yielded to the temptation of bribes and given false evidence; and should, after consulting the Commissioners of Divisions, submit his recommendations to Government. At present it is not clear that the evil is so widespread as to require special orders.

13. It is highly satisfactory to Government to observe the very great improvement reported from some districts in consequence of the application of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. In reviewing last year's report Government noticed the increase in the number of persons required to give security for good behaviour, and during the year under review a still further advance has been made. No fewer than 1,790 persons were brought before the Magistrates under Chapter VIII against 962 in 1890, and 1,192 persons as compared with 773 were required to give security for good behaviour. That the proper application of the provisions of this chapter tends to have the desired effect would appear from the comparative statement submitted by Mr. Down, from which it seems that, in the last six months of the year, when the chapter was in full working order on the Karád-Chiplún and Karád-Sátára Roads, the number of loot cases reported diminished by nearly one-third; while the value of property stolen fell from Rs. 19,932 to Rs. 6,529. These figures, it is true, are not conclusive as to a real diminution in crime, since traffic on these roads in the last six months of the year is probably much smaller than during the first six months; and Government will await with interest the report from Sátára for the first six months of the current year. The Inspector-General of Police reports that some of the Magistrates empowered to act under Chapter VIII are unwilling to require security, for the reason, apparently, that the working of this provision of the law is in its nature oppressive. It is unfortunate that the results of requiring security for good behaviour cannot in all cases be shown by comparative figures, as has been done in the case of Sátára. It is, however, clear that the judicious application of Sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, operating as they do towards a repression of crime, can in no sense be considered oppressive.

14. It is impossible, from the information contained in the report, for Government to compare the amount of inspection work done respectively by the several District Superintendents of Police. The requisite information is given for all the districts of the Northern Division, but even there it is not in a form which renders comparison easy; while for some of the districts in Sind and the Central Division no comparison at all is possible. In the following districts, the number of serious crimes inquired into by Mr. Spence (in Kaira), Mr. Adams (in the Panch Mahals), and Mr. Holland (in Belgaum) speak to the very creditable

activity displayed by those officers. Mr. Green appears also to have been very active in the discharge of this portion of his duties as Assistant Superintendent.

15. The total strength of the District Police in 1891 was 19,143 of all ranks against 19,107 in 1890; and of this number 7,419 or 38·7 were able to read and write against 38·4 in 1890. Practically, therefore, there has been no improvement in this respect during the past year. This is the more disappointing, as in the preceding four years the proportion of educated men had risen steadily from 32 per cent. in 1887, 34 per cent. in 1888, and 36 per cent. in 1889 to 38 per cent. in 1890. The total number of punishments inflicted rose from 2,733 to 2,879. In comparing the number of punishments inflicted in various districts, the Inspector-General of Police observes:—"The number of punishments alone is misleading, because the severity of the punishments cannot be estimated" and he continues:—"I can see plainly that in those districts where the discipline is strict and punishments severe, that the men are smart and the general results good." From the statement contained in paragraph 17 of the report, Government notice that in some of the forces which are reported to be the most efficient and best disciplined, for example in Ratnágiri, Dhárwár, Sátára and Kaira, the percentage of punishments is very low, while in others, as in Ahmedabad and the Panch Maháls, where discipline is at a low ebb, the percentage of punishments is very high. This would seem to indicate that resort is had in the latter districts to frequent inflictions of petty fines as a penalty, and Government fully concur with the Commissioner in Sind on this point, in considering that such forms of punishment should, as far as possible, be avoided. The reason why the infliction of small fines as penalties for minor breaches of duty in the Police force in Sind has to be resorted to is, that service in that Province is underpaid and little valued, and therefore the difficulties of recruiting render it unadvisable to dismiss or more severely punish the men. There was an increase from 451 to 741 in the number of rewards given. Of these, 317 were rewards by promotion and 424 by money grants. The Inspector-General of Police recommends that the former be eliminated from the statement in future, because all promotions are therein shown. That this is so, however, simply shows that the object of the form is not understood. The Inspector-General of Police should instruct Superintendents to show in this column only such instances of promotion as are granted as a reward for special good conduct or efficiency and to exclude such as are due to seniority.

16. Taking into consideration the fact that the harvests in the year under review were in some districts exceedingly bad and the rainfall in most places scanty, the fact that there was a material decrease in the volume of real crime is a matter for congratulation. The efficiency of the Police in dealing with such crime as was reported to them, if it did not show a marked improvement, at all events was maintained at the level of previous years. In the last paragraph of his report, the Inspector-General of Police, while deploring the fact that the reorganization scheme has not come into force, is unable to report as to the success of two of the measures which are connected with that scheme. Sufficient time has not elapsed to enable him to judge of the probable results of the employment of Court Prosecutors, nor had the Detective Branch been at work for a sufficiently long time for an opinion to be formed as to its utility in assisting in the detection and identification of criminals. Government trust that in the report on the working of the Police for 1892 some substantial results from the institution of these branches may be apparent.

17. The Governor in Council has much satisfaction in expressing his appreciation of the efficient manner in which Mr. Spence, Mr. Adams, Mr. M. Kennedy, Mr. Davies, Major Macpherson, Mr. Down, Mr. Holland, Mr. Jones, Mr. Bulkley, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Cox, Mr. Warden and Mr. Dhanjisha are reported to have performed their duties, and trusts that in the next year's report a more satisfactory account will be able to be given of the Ahmedabad Police force, which, it is hoped, Mr. Maetier will by that time have been able to bring again into a state of efficiency.

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

18. Copies of the report and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and placed on the Editors' Table.

(Signed) C. H. A. HILL,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Inspector-General of Police,
The District Magistrates,
The District Superintendents of Police, } including Sind,
The Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Párkar,
The Compiler of the General Administration Report,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The General Department,
The Political Department,
The Editors' Table,
The Branch Editors' Table, Poona,
The Editor and Proprietor of the *Dhárwár Vritt*,
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India, } by letter.